The Maine Farmer.

B. I. BOARDMAN, Editor.

Our Home, Our Country, and Our Brother Man

The pressure of the season's work is now upon the farmer. From early morning until late at night the Through the action of the Massachusette Legislaing diligence. If the farmer would harvest well no was authorized to offer and pay the sum of four hunmust plant well, and in the work of putting in crops dred dollars for the best treatise or treatises upon the personal attention must be given to every detail. range his forces for the day, and if not engaging per-sonally in the labor of the farm, will see that all goes mitted. From these the committee have selected well. On smaller farms, carried on by the owner, three, written respectively by Clemens Herschel, C. and his boys, or if he have no boys, by the aid of E., Samuel F. Miller, C. E., Professor of Mathematics cheap labor—boys or young farm hands not competent to obtain first class wages—personal attention and tural College, and Henry Onion C. E, all of which personal labor must go together; for the farmers of have been published as a Supplement to the Sevenour State who own and carry on their own farms are teenth Annual Report of the Secretary of the Massamen who know what it is to work. And there are chusetts Board of Agriculture just issued. Together, few among us not of this class—real, working farm-ers. There are some farms upon which, from their large size, a considerable number of hands are emintendence of our public highways, and we should ployed, and here the owner,—to use a common expres-sion—has his "hands full" in looking after the men, reach of every board of selectmen and every road we imagine is the true secret by which one man can lie wealth." accomplish so much hard work. It is by being methodical, and knowing beforehand just what is to be done. The man who plans his work, who strikes no

ning to enter somewhat into newspaper discussion, not the usual crop of hay harvested, and in consequence "what shall we do with our farms?" And it is a were economical and saving in feeding it out. The question which at this season—with work enough for winter also proved an unusually mild one, so that the comes to the farmer with uncommon force. He does would have done during weather of greater severity. not want to sell it; to do this would be to turn himself Together, these afford another proof of the unerringand wife out of doors. The farm is deteriorating in ness of the great plan of Nature, and the compensaconsequence of the little work that has been done upon tions it is sure to give for all seeming deficiences. it. His children, if he ever had any, are married It is a good plan to have some old hay left over. and live "out West," or they went into the army in The stock is sure to come out of the winter in better rebellion times and were killed, or they "don't like condition than when, through scarcity and high farming" and have gone to the city for other employprices they have been stinted and go to the pasture ment, leaving the old folks to themselves. Help is thin and run down. Then again, if not thought best scarce and wages high. Many such cases as this have in years past come to our notice among those who have brought hay to our city market. They plant but little, sow but little, keep but little stock, do but little work. Their farms grow up to grass and the same foresthought in any not sufficiently made in order to save it from rain. Notwithstanding the fact that most farmers bushes. During haying they hire help to harvest have some old hay on hand, the same forethought in this crop and in the winter sell it to get money to pay securing the bay and forage crops the present season,

in the bill this, we but bill this, we we but bill this, we we but bill this, we we will effort the search of the

the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture, they make up a very large proportion of the entire losses sustained in live stock. And if the statement of the Hon. Horaze Capron, in his last report to Congress, is correct, that 'a judicious investment in drainage often pays one hundred per cent the first year,' the considerations I have offered regarding its effect on the health of stock will, I trust, add materially to the stress the first sympath and lead to a more universe. strength of his argument, and lead to a more sal adoption of this desirable improvement."

Road-Making.

important duties of seed time demand of him unceas- ture of 1869, the Board of Agriculture of that State Upon large farms where a number of hired hands are intending the construction and repair of public roads employed, the farmer, early in the morning will ar- in that Commonwealth. The sum was offered in three laying out their work, and seeing that it is performed officers in our own State. Let us hope that through in a satisfactory manner. But the large majority of the fruits of this effort, a better knowledge of the this State are worked chiefly by the science of road-making will be disseminated, and better farmers owning them. And such is the number and perfection of the labor saving machines of the present has made wonderful advances in civilization, but day that, with the help of an extra hand through the which tolerates public roads inferior to those of any season of haying, and some help "by the day" at other busy times such as planting or hoeing, a farmer can by using these implements, "carry on" single handed, quite a large farm. It is done by many who have as well known a reputation for neatness and road and bridges, increases the value of land, ensystem as for being "workers." And here, after all, hances the price of commodities and augments the pub-

The Hay Crep.

From different quarters of our State we learn that blows but what tell, who takes no useless steps, who hay is low and that there are still large quantities on never does a piece of work the second time from not hand. This we did not expect, considering that the having done it right first—is the man who, on the farm, or at the workshop, or in an other place is from one-fourth to one-third less than the average.

There are two years plain causes, however, which have There are two very plain causes, however, which have It is a question that has for years been talked over quietly by farmers most interested, and is now begin-last fodering season, farmers were aware they had

Communications.

For the Maine Farmer. Talks about Farming .--- No. 5. I notice that Mr. Atherton in a recent issue of the FARMER, makes the pertinent inquiry, "what shall we do?" meaning, I suppose, since our staple, the potato crop fails to command remunerative prices, what shall we substitute in its place? The question is a suggestive one, and has been discussed conversationally among the farmers of this section for some weeks past.

tion is a suggestive one, and has been discussed conversationally among the farmers of this section for some weeks past.

"Well Squire A., what are you going to do now," says Mr. B. "We can't grow potatoes for thirty-five cents per bushel, that's certain. It doesn't pay the cost of production."

"No—it hardly pays for the labor and seed, remarks the Squire, to say nothing about wear and tear of tools, rent of land, interest of money, &c. Besides, potatoes are an exhausting crop. They take large quantities of potash, and other constituents of plants from the soil, and when sold from the four the farm they return nothing to it. This, I suppose is why we get no clover after potatoes, unless we top dress at seeding down."

It keep the bent to write out a few thoughts and observations of my own of every day and common place affairs. I don't know as you will find room in your paper for such communications, but you will do as you please with it.

give it up. Besides, what shall we plant that will pay any better?"

"Not eorn or beans certainly," replies farmer B
"For one, I propose that we plant less, and cultivate better. The true way to get over the difficulty, is by becoming better farmers, and doubling our crops person, with a saving of both manure and labor. In this way, since we cannot double the price, we may be able, by cheapening the cost, to have a small margin left for profit. Because it won't pay to raise 100 bushels of potatoes to the acre, it is more than folly to increase the acreage, in a vain attempt to make up for the deficiency in price, by the quantity produced. Better plant one-half the land, manure and cultivate it well, raise 200 bushels of potatoes to the acre, and there wont be so much difference about the price, if we only get good crops. The farmer who uniformly gets 2 tons of hay, 50 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of barley, 60 bushels of oats and 200 bushels of potatoes per acre, seldom complains of prices. He gets paid for his labor and money, and a fair profit besides,—where the man who gets only half of that, must write his balance upon the other side of the ledger. The trouble with most of us is, we have been stimulated by high prices to plant more than we can take care of the farming interest take measures to get rid of that great auisance, the thistle, with which the road side are lined, at least in many places, where they high prices to plant more than we can take care of the farming interest take measures to get rid of that great auisance, the thistle, with which the road side are lined, at least in many places, where they high prices to plant more than we can take care of the farming interest take measures to get rid of that great auisance, the thistle, with which the road side are lined, at least in many places, where they high prices to plant more than we can take care of the farming interest to plant more than we can take care of the farming interest tas the can are carried on to the fields and there chock the crops? We have, so to speak, spread our time, labor and ma-nure over too much surface. They have done the same thing in other states. We think we plant some potatoes here in Maine, and so we do; but we should go west before bragging much. Why, in New York and Pennsylvania fields of 50 to 100 acres, and by no means uncommon—while still further west, where they plow by steam, and plant and hoe, riding in a cushioned seat sulky, they put in from 500 to 1000 acres to a farm, and get from 200 to 300 bushels to the acre. Really we are quite put into the shade, even in our specialty, potato growing, by these western farmers. True their potatoes are prairie products—poor, soggy, watery things, but they are polatoes, and help to keep the price down. When a man can raise from ten to twenty thousand bushels with comparatively little la-bor, he can afford to sell cheap. This in my opinion, is what keeps the price down. Recent high prices and improved methods of cultivation have brought us into competition with the west. In fact, paradoxical

the same, but it seems to have no effect; I think the soil is too moist for lime. Some clean gravel was tried, but had no effect. After such land is in a good state of cultivation, very little dressing will keep up its fertility. I have noticed the stock will not eat the hay as readily as if grown on upland, and when the swamp hay to all appearance was the best kind. The stock seem to have but little preference for redtop and

clover after potatoes, unless we top dress at seeding down."

"Very true," assents the first speaker. "The potatoes take from the land exactly what the clover needs to start it into growth. As you say, we get no grass after potatoes. But what are we going to do? This (Somerset Co) is you know a potato growing section. We make, or have made, our money from the tubers. Why, one of my neighbors has made himself independent, within a few years, keeping sheep and raising potatoes, and now both are down, flat as a flounder."

"Ah! there it is," says the Squire, "your neighbor has got rich, you say, keeping sheep and raising potatoes—no doubt of it. The two go together naturally. Potatoes follow sheep; barley and wheat follow potatoes, then clover. It's a good rotation, when prices are good enough, to pay for the labor and manure that you must apply at seeding down. As to what we shall do about it, that's a pretty hard question. Having gone into the business, we don't like to give it up. Besides, what shall we plant that will pay any better?"

"Not eorn or beans certainly," replies farmer B."

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There is much said and written about farming pay-ties in rightly managed, it will pay. It needs all of the attention. There are too many kinds of outside busing rightly managed, it will pay. It needs all of the attention. There are too many kinds of outside busins rightly managed, it will pay. It needs all of the attention. There are too many kinds of outside busins rightly managed, it will pay. It needs all of the attention. There are too many kinds of outside busins rightly managed, it will pay. It needs all of the attention. There are too many kinds of outside busins rightly managed, it will pay. It needs all of the attention. There are too many kinds of outside busins rightly managed, it will pay. It needs all of the attention. There are too man

of thistles in many osses, that it is mad

For the Maine Farmer A Good Crop of Barley-Subsoiling.

I noticed in the MAINE FARMER an account of some I noticed in the MAINE FARMER an account of some large crops of barley, accompanied by an invitation to the public at large to beat it if they could. I last year imported ten bushels of English Chevalier Barley which was sowed on four acres, and I threshed two hundred and thirty sowen bushels of a weight of fity-four pounds and a half per bushel. As your correspondentasks for the treatment of the land, I give it as near as I can. The land was under an ordinary four course rotation, having been manured for turnips and margolds the year before. It was thoroughly underdrained with tiles, and subsoiled to a depth of thirteen inches. The barley was top dressed with two owt. per acre of a mixture of raw bone superphosphate and peruvian guano in the proportion of of the former to y of the latter.

I have seen a great deal written lately in your par er on subsoiling, but your correspondents acknowledge

Getting Rich.

"By experiments, no matter how,
He found that ten charlots weighed less than one plough,
A first water diamond with brilliants begir?
Than one good potato just washed from the ditt."

"Farming is rather a hard way to get rich, but a good way to be independent?" &c. I do not quote the above for purposes of animadversions, but simply to inquire how far the sentiments therein contained may be correct, and what is to be their influence on the cause of agriculture and the general good. I do not imagine that it is desirable for all our people, even the sons and daughters of farmers, to adopt farming, as a pursuit as a matter of course; but as getting rich is the great mania of our people, if it be decided that farming is kopeless for that object, there is ground to fear too great a rush to other pursuits, thereby disturbing the proper balance of business. Is farming then a hard way to get rich? Let us see. Therp may be many ways in which one may more easily get money, excepting when, through neglect of agriculture, the fruits of the earth are in short supply, and all other interests in distress. It is too apt to be the case, as I have had occasion before this to maintain, that fashion and folly will reward whatever business may contribute to their support, in greater measure than and be realized by the farming interest. But I wish to be just. There are instances where men pursus branches of business that confers a real benefit on the community, in which money is made easier than by farming, I have had occasion before this to maintain, that cashion and folly will reward whatever business may contribute to their support, in greater measure than and be realized by the farming interest. But I wish to be just. There are instances where men pursus branches of business that confers a real benefit on the community, in which money is made easier than by farming.

There are, when large talent is combined with large cream B.5., dam Clever by Augusta.

Good Native Sheep. D. Cunningham of this town has two sheep of the native small breed, that are capital in the prosecution of business, as manufacturing, mining or trade; or when inventive genius, anticipating some great want of community, has furnished the swopply of that want. The same may be said of great talent in the professions. But all these are exceptional cases; in which the masses of community cannot participate. I need not speak of oppression and fraud, for these are illegitimate measures, and have no right to be taken into the account. Some may suggest the artizan, the office holder, and the literary man. But, considering the great cost of qualification, than farming. But in what does riches consist? In money, says the popular voice. Let us examine. The dictionary gives us as a definition. "Possessions of land, goods or money in abundance." Money is reckoned as riches, but it can be only in an accommodated sense. Money is not property, but only the representative of property. A great convenience, to be sure, but of itself incapable of supplying any of the indispensable wants of humanity. If there were no property to be represented, money would represent nothing, and so far as indispensable wants are concerned, would be of no value. Let a man possess all the money in the world; producers of real property might combine, and reduce him to beggary; in which case he would not be rich, but very poor.

Now as agriculture is the source of a large proportion of the property of the world, and of nearly

"He that holds fast the golden mean, And lives contentedly between The little and the great, Feels not the wants that pinch the poor, Nor plaques tast haunt the rich man's door, Emblittering at his state."

ALBERT PRASE. Grass Dale, Salem, March, 1870.

I again take my pen to have a little talk with you; and to begin with the beginning of all talks and conversations, that never failing topic, the weather. It it not splendid for this time of the year? Never since I lived in this State, have I seen so forward and beautiful a spring, as this. Those beautiful harbingers of spring, the dear little robins and even the swallows, have made their appearance, the trees are beginning to put forth their leaves, and everything, as a little girl once said, seems to be "smilling all over," and if warm weather comes as early every season, as this, I shall be ready to exclaim with the Switzer, "this is the fairest land, that e'er the sun shone on." At any rate its just about as good as any other. I have seen several lately who have been West, both young and old, and they have come back again, to this cold, rocky, (and to hear some people talk you would suppose almost barren) country, and I do not see as they have bettered their fortunes any, and in fact they do not say that they have, and seem to say but little any way; but the fact of their return is suggestive enough. way; but the fact of their return is auggestive enough of itself. There I intended when I commenced, to above, written something entirely different from the above, but womanlike, have allowed my thoughts to stray away from the subject intended; and to come back to it now, would take more time than I have to spare, or you apace to insert—but there is one thing that I should like to mention, and that is the improved appearance of the orbards is and around this vicinity. This I am aware is not considered exactly a proper subject for a lady, but I connot help it. All people are not alike in their tastes, or distantes, and I always look to see what kind of an orchard a man has, and how it is kept; and any how. I don't know but what women are as much interested in the fruit grown in the orchard, as anybody, and I only go a step farther, and feel some interest in the trees they grow upon. A great many men and farmers, cry out sgarsts book farming, and all such sort of things, even in this ellightened age of the world, but yet a great many from an and farmers, cry out sgarsts to be such as the best of thom all, the newly made flowed by their fathers. Thanks to the teachings of such papers as the Farmas, and the example of those that are willing to learn, when there is anything to learn. I was lately taking a ride a short distance out of the village and I could not but notice the improved appearance of many of the orchards. All the sid rotten limbs and other debris had been removed, and that was the best of thom all, the newly made flower gardens in several places; and nothing in my opinion (and I know a great many will agree with me there, adds so much to the beauty, and even comfort, of a good home, as a well stocked flower gardens. At any nate that pleases me the most, and if I was given my state that pleases me the most, and if I was given my state that pleases me the most, and if I was given my state that pleases me the most, and if I was given my not the please me the most, and if I was given my not the please of

The state they have complished were formerly dispapered since the former of the second professor. The state they have complished dispapered since the former of the second professor. The state of the second professor which have been the state of the sta

man. But, considering the great cost of qualification, and the great uncertainty of employment, unless we confine curselves to exceptional instances, we cannot consider these any easier methods of attaining money days, twice each day. For the next week they should than farming. But in what does riches consist? In have warm milk, skimmed at 12 hours old. Gradu-

can get rich easier, which I do not yet admit. I value more highly the advantages of a middle station. There is wisdom as well as liety in the prayer of Agur, and beauty in the representation of the senti-ment by the Poet: yer of into luxuriant and healthful growth. These blemish-senties are neither general nor very marked in localities where they appear, with occasion il exceptions of se-vere freezing. While the appearance of wheat is by no means as promising as it was last year, the difference is due more to backwardness of growth, caused by late planting, followed by an early winter, which allowed of little more than germination before cold weather set in, than to injuries from freezing. The mild weather and light snows of the winter wheat region were accompanied with for winder wheat region. Grass Dale, Salem, March, 1870.

For the Maine Farmer.

A Woman's Letter.

I again take my pen to have a little talk with you; oal season. The regular returns were prepared about the beginning of all talks and conthe first of April. The tenor of the later information are inferred to begin with the beginning of all talks and conthe first of April. The tenor of the later information are inferred to be in the first of April. The tenor of the later information are investigated and the first of April.

way; but the fact of their return is suggestive enough of itself. There I intended when I commenced, to have written something entirely different from the above, stood that this method is followed only with such plants

Oiling Farm Implements.

Every farmer should have a can of linseed oil and a brush on hand, and whenever he buys a new tosi, he should soak it well with the oil and dry it by the fire or in the wun, before using. The wood by this treatment is toughened and strengthened, and rendered impervious to water. Wet a new hay rake, and when it dries it will begin to be loose in the junts; but if well oiled, the wet will have but slight effect. Shovels and forks are preserved from checking and eracking in the top of the handle by oiling; the wood becomes smooth as glass by use, and is far less liable to blister the hand when long used. Are and hammer handles often break off where the wood enters the from; this part particularly should be toughened with oil, to secure durability. Oiling the wood in the eye of the axe will prevent its swelling and shrinking, and sometimes getting loose. The tools on a large farm cost a large sum of money; they should be of the most approved kinds. It is a poor economy, at the present extravagant prices for labor, to set men at work with ordinary, old-fashioned implements. Laborers should be required to return their tools to the convenient places provided for them; after using, they should be put away clean and bright. The moid-boards of ploughs are apt to get rusty from one season to another, even if sheltered; they should be brushed over with a few drops of oil when put away, and they will then remain in good order till wanted.—Farm

To Destroy the Currant Worm.

hat he saves his currant bushes as follows:

"Keep close watch of the bushes after they are ully leaved out, examining very closely the lower caves on the new shoets, and as soon as you see one hat is perforated with small holes, pick it and drop tinto an old pail, and so go over all the bushes carefully every other day, as long as the worms continue o hatch, which will be about two or three weeks, and purning the leaves plucked. Be sure and pick each time going over the bish every leaf gnawed by the worms. I have about seventy-five as fine bushes as you often see, while most of the currant bushes in this vicinity are entirely destroped. I have had to be this vicinity are entirely destropes. I have had to be rigilant and persevering, but I have conquered so far, which is some satisfaction, as well as the pleasure of saving all the nice currants I want to use."

be sure, but of itself incapable of supplying any of the indispensable wants of humanity. If there were no property to be represented, money would represent nothing, and so far as indispensable wants are concerned, would be of no value. Let a man possess all the money in the world; producers of real property might combine, and reduce him to beggary; in which case he would not be vich, but very poor.

Now as agriculture is the source of a large proportion of the property of the world, and of nearly all of that which is most essential to life, it is certainly entitled to high consideration. And if it is not now as well rewarded as other cocoupations, it is because there is something wrong in the community, or among farmers themselves, or both. If so, the case and its of remedy, and the remedy will doubless in time be applied. Finally, looking the ground all over, I feel pretty well contented in which is regretating one and happiness of the farmer's life are great considerations with me, even if others can get ruch easier, which I do not yet admit. I wante more highly the sum and turn them to pasture, though and turn them to pasture. At three months old I wean and turn them to pasture, though and turn them to pasture, though and turn them to pasture. At three months old I wean and turn them to pasture, though and turn them to pasture. At three months old I wean and turn them to pasture. It is done to ask and I housekeepers acquainted with the use of floor oll-cloths are conversant with the fact that when in constant, cocasional use, the edges are harder, are lisenced, would be of no value. But I wanted to pasture, though it is well to continue the broken bread, and it is well to continue the broken bread, and it is well to continue the proken treating the done to a little region of the first when it is ease, the doors or underneath stores, the circultural and is a little region of the first when t

once bought a dairy of twenty tube of butter, all I once bought a dairy of twenty tubs of butter, all made from the same cows the same season and by the same person. Some eight tubs were good, sound, reliow butter; some eight more of it was very light polored and soft with a disagresable flavor; some four ubs shaded down from yellow to white, and the color he index of quality. Careful investigation leveloped the fact, that the good butter was made from good grass feed; and the poor, later in the season, when the grass had failed from drought, and the cows used upon briars and leaves. A man changed the feed of his cowe from corn meal and hay to potatoes and hay; it lessened the quantity of butter, and the polor was lighter. Hence the importance of good feed, it is profitable to feed corn meal at all times excepting when grass is new and plenty, and it is not lost them, a piece of land five rods by two, to each cow, so wed with southern corn will supply the deficiency of the with southern corn will supply the deficiency of the pastures in the last of the season for two or three nonths, and save the mowings more than the cost.—DAVID GOODALE, in St. Johnsbury, VI, Times.

The Wonders a Seed.

Is there upon earth a machanic, is there a palace, is there even a city, which contains so much that is wonderful as is enclosed in a single little seed—one grain of corn, one grain of wheat, one little brown apple seed, one small seed of a tree, picked up, perhaps by a sparrow for her little ones, the smallest of a poppy or blue-bell, or even one of the seeds that are o small that they float about in the air invisible o our eyes. Ah! there is a world of marvel and williant beauties hidden in each of these tiny seeds. But anists suppose that there are some 100,000 kinds of plants. But has the seed of any one of them ever tailed to produce its kind? Has any one ever deceived us? Has a seed of wheat ever yielded barley, or the seed of a poppy grown up into a sunflower? Has a sycamore tree ever sprung from an accen, or a beach tree from a chestnut?

Look to your Grafts.

It should not be forgotten that grafts, which have It shou'd not be forgotten that grafts, which have been set this spring, when they once fairly start to grow they mostly go abead rapidly, and bosoming laden with leaves, and the hold they have upon the stock being very slender, they frequently break off. Birds will also light upon them and their added weight snaps them. They, therefore, should be attended to, and pruned, when they have shot six to eight inches, by one half. They usually make better branches by this abesision, and in no event is there any injury. Grafts set this spring should also be examined, and where the wax has become loose and fallen away, or where the split has widened, additional wax should be supplied, otherwise the water gaining entrance will supplied, otherwise the water gaining entrance will either kill or weaken them, giving them an unsightly appearance.—Germantown Telegraph.

Ke ping Tires on Wagons.

Ke ping Tires on Wagons.

A mechanic gives the following method of so putting tires on wagons, that they will not get loose and require re-setting:—"I ironed a wagon some years ago for my own use; before putting on the tires, I alied the follow with linseed oil, and the tires have worn out, and were never loose. My method is as follows: I use a long cast-iron heater, made for the purpose; the oil is brought to a boiling heat, the wheel is placed on a stick, so as to hang in the oil, each follow an hour. The timber should be dry, as green timber will not take the oil. Care should be taken that the oil is not made hotter than a boiling heat, or the timber will be burned. Timber filled with oil is not susceptible to injury by water, and is rendered much more durable by this process."

Make your Trees Branch Low. Train your pear trees for garden or oven field use, so that they will branch at a distance of one to two feet of from the ground. The advantages are easily enumerated by the Horticulturist:

7th -Trees will grow more and more beautiful,

A correspondent gries to the Maryland Farmer? I gend you an item, if you hink it worth publishing, which effoctually protected my melon, squash, outumber and other vines from that destructive pess, the 'striped or encumber bug,' the past season, with maly one application, viz., a strong solution of he house manure—say one peck of the manure to cound a half galloos water—let it stand twenty-four hours, and sorphick the clants freely will it after sum-

Augusta, Saturday, May 28, 1870.

TERMS OF THE MAINE PARMER. \$2,00 in advance, or \$2,50 if not paid within

mouths of the date of Su These terms will be rigidly adhered to in all cases. In ed in accordance with our new sealing method. The printed data apon the paper, in occasestion with the subscriber's name, will

show the time to which he has paid, and will constitute, is all eases, a valid receipt for moneys remitted by him. A subscriber desiring to change the post office direct his paper must communicate to us the name of the office to which it has previously been sent, otherwise we shall be unable

to comply with his request. COLLECTOR " NOTICE.

Mr. J. F. Nurr is new in Hancock County. Ma. V. Dangrad is now canvassing in Penobecot county. Mr. S. I. Small, is now canvassing Androscoggin County for the

The Eight Hour Movement in Massa

A convention was held on Wednesday of last week in Boston, under the auspices of the "Boston Eight Hour League." Resolutions were adopted in favor of making eight hours a legal day's work, and calling upon the Legislature to enact a law to that effect. The irles at once occur to every mind whether the end sought to be attained is desirable, whether the good that regults will more than counterbalance any inci-dental evil consequences, and whether the means that it is proposed to employ will be effective and blame less. The remote object of this movement is the improvement of the laboring man's intellectual and oral character. This is to be attained by giving him more leisure, and the leisure is to be secured by legis

Every one who is not a misanthrope, must sympa thize with the final aim of the convention. And although there would be danger of injuring rather than benefitting many classes of men by relieving them too suddenly of the burden of toil, we cannot doubt that a gradual reduction of the hours of labor would be quite beneficial. But it becomes us to look carefully at certain evils that will be inseparably connected with fewer hours work. A reduction in the number of working hours must be followed by a reaccount or by the piece, sees this at once; and he who works by the day cannot expect to receive as great wages as formerly, while he is earning less. Eight hours labor per day, then, means a reduction of wages. The man who has been earning five hundred dollars a year must be content with four hundred. How many aboring men are willing to face this stubborn fact ! How many laboring men are earning so much more than they need or want, that they wish to give up one-fifth of it? Less money means poorer food, poor ries. This conclusion seems to us so logical, so unavoidable, that we cannot wonder enough at the folly of some of the speakers at the Boston convention, who urged that laboring men were poor because they worked so much, and that the way to become richer, to be a

capitalist," was to work less. The eight-hour "reformers" do not recognize the fact that the laborer must receive less money, if he does less work. Indeed, it is plainly implied by the language of some of their spokesmen, that they ex-pect to get ten hours pay for eight hours work. But it is quite impossible for them to accomplish this. The price of labor, like that of any commedity, is inconstant, rising and falling under the influence of various causes, and any attempt to fix it arbitraily, or to prevent it fixing itself, would either prove utterly abor-tive, or would deraige business, paralyse industry,

and produce general distress. this matter. We cannot see why neighbor Jones, who wishes to sell, and neighbor Smith, who wishes to buy, should not be allowed to agree between themselves as to the price of anything that Jones has to sell. If it be a barrel of flour, a yard of cloth, or a yoke of oxen, who is there among our readers that thinks the government ought to decide the price? Ur, if it is Jones' labor that he wishes to sell to Smith, is it not fair and right for Jones to work for Smith at just such wages as they can agree upon? Wust right has the government to interfere? We say none; and we listen with amazement at the twaddle of the fools, fogies, and demagogues who are urging on the so-called "labor movement. A movement for the elevation of the laboring man, to lighten his burdens and give him leisure for cultivation and the enjoyment of life, if directed through proper channels and by proper agencies, would deserve the support of every one, and would be well named a reform. But to seek a reme dy for existing evils by any interference on the part of government with the right of citizens to sell and buy on such terms as may be mutually agreed upon, is a step backward, toward the age when the State treated the people as so many children, incapable of managing their personal affairs; and the advocates of

neasures, when honest, are the veriest fogica. It would of course be proper, to fix the number of hours that shall constitute a day's work, when there is no agreement between the parties in relation to it; but any attempt to dictate the terms of such agree ment, could only work evil. As to the question of 'how much labor," it will regulate itself-or rather it would be regulated by circumstances over which legislatures have no control; and it seems to us for the true interest of the laborng classes, that the question should await the gradual solution that time will certainly bring, rather than subject themselves to the distress of a sudden reduction in their earnings. May we never have an eight-hour party in Main

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE. A meeting of the Trustees of the State College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, was recently held at Orono, a which the entire Board was present. In the forenoon an important discussion was had upon the question whether the "community" or "separate room" system should be adopted, in the buildings about to be erected It was finally resolved to adopt the latter plan. Proposals have been received, one of which will probably be accepted, for the completion of the College laboratory. The subject of the erection of new buildings was taken up and thoroughly discussed. It was decided to proceed at once to erect a building to include dining hall and laundry, to be separat these structures will be built as soon as plans shall have been adopted by the Board. Mr. Fassett of Portland, will furnish the plans. The sum of \$100 was appropriated to be expended in purchasing books

STATE FAIR. A second, and probably final meeting of the Trustees of the State Agricultural Society for the purpose of conferring with the citizens of this city and the committee representing the City Council in regard to holding the next State Fair in this city, will be held at the Mansion House, this afternoon. It is understood that a definite proposition will be submit-ted by the citizens, in such a form that the final action of the Trustees in locating the Show and Fair at this mium list will probably be made at the present meet-ing. It seems a little late for this to be done, but two years ago, when the Fair was held at Portland the premium list was not published until July 11th, and that exhibition was a most successful one.

North Brunswick, at the last meeting of the seaso during the summer, observe their method of ing, their success with different crops, taking into duration the kinds of soil, etc., and report at the

them-all," one of the "Gilbreth Knox has been sold for the pretty little sum of

The Universalist Centenary Meeting, held in

Hon. E F. Pillebury of Augusta, a letter was read from Hon. A P. Morrill, enclosing a check for \$50. While it is hardly necessary to may a single word in for the Murray fund. Rev. J. C. Snow, Prescipal of the Westbrook Seminary, made a statement in regard well known are the issues of the Riverside Prescipal of the Westbrook Seminary, made a statement in regard. to the various objects of the centenary work. It has we still desire to mention the almost faultless

throp Street Church of this city, that the debt out- city by Clapp & North. standing for the erection of the church was \$9000, and that he would be one of eight to piedge the sum that he would be one of of \$4000 towards extinguishing this indebtedness, provided the balance could be raised at this meeting. The challenge was immediately taken up and within in sums as follows:-Jos. A. Homan, \$500; J. H. \$500; C. Milliken, \$500; B. F. Barton, \$500; W. K. Lancey, \$500; John L. Stevens, \$500; C. B. Moor, \$500; M. V. B. Chase, \$500; E. C. Allen, \$500; A. Sprague, \$400; E. Haskell, \$400; M. Whithed, \$800; G. W. Quinby, \$300; L. M. Morrill, \$300; D. Pills bury, \$275; W. H. Stacy, \$275; A. Wilder, \$100; Jos. Farnbam, \$100; Ira D. Sturgie, \$100; J. W. Ciapp, \$50; Chas. Hewins, \$50; I. Boothby, \$50; Mrs. E F. Pillsbury, \$50; Mrs. J. A. Bicknell, \$100

Mrs. G. W. Quinby, \$50. It was then announced that the sum of \$600 remained. Mr. Bicknell rose and said he would be one of ten to take care of that. The following persons pledged \$60 each, and the desired sum of nine thousand dollars was declared to be raised:-Messrs. J. A. Bicknell, G. W. Quinby, C. Milliken, E. C. Allen, C. B. Johnson, L. D. Sturgis, Mrs. M. P. Faught, F.

Barker, J. A. Homan, J. H. Hartford. J. W. Clapp pledged \$25 for his little boy who was

Miss Addie Pillsbury, in a neat speech, prese Murray fund.

Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham gave \$100 to the Sabbath school. Three hundred dollars additional was given to the Murray fund.

each of these containing a fine Burdett organ. The side Press. train will be due at San Francisco on Saturday evening of this week. The party will spend two or three weeks in California, visiting the Yo Semite, the Geysers, the Big Trees, &c., and on the return trip will stop at Salt Lake, Omaha, Chicago and Niagara. Hon. John B. Brown and wife of Portland are

Monmouth, Geo. H. Andrews; Gardiner, William

o-day's issue, Mr. Gao. M. Robinson has just taken possession of the Cony stable, on the east side near the bridge, where he will keep a general sale and livery stable. He also has some one stallions, among them the Abdallah horse "Ajax," which farmers in

Editor's Table.

The Universalist Centenary Meeting, held in this city on Thursday last, was very interesting, and its results highly gratifying to the friends of the denomination. The attendance throughout the day and evening was unexpectedly large, many clergymen and laymen being present from other portions of the State. Is the morning Rev. W. E. Gibbs of Portland, preached the Centenary Bermon. It was a production of great ability and eloquence. In the afternoon a convention was held, at which Hear Sidney Perhamperided. Remarks were made by Rev. W. A. P. Dillingham of Chicago, Rev. Mr. Skinner of Waterville, and Rev. Dr. Miner of Boston.

The evening was devoted to the principal object of the meeting, the collection of money for the liquidation of Church indebtedness, and for other denominational work. After remarks by Rev. Dr. Miner and Hon. E. F. Pillebury of Augusta, a letter was read.

been assigned to Maine to raise \$35,000; \$25,000 of in which this book is "made up," outside and in, in every detail of the book making art, nothing is wan It was then announced by a member of the Win- ing to render it attractive and readable. Sold in this

81 75.

The fourth volume of Hurd & Houghton's uni The challenge was immediately taken up and within form and complete edition of Andersen's writings half an hour the sum of \$3,400 was pledged ranging is in an entirely different vein from any that have in sums as follows:—Jos. A. Homan, \$500; J. H. Hartford, \$500; Freeman Barker, \$500; W. R. Smith, different from those which have made Andersen's name so familiar to American homes, it must not be supposed the book is dull. There is not a dull page between the pretty covers. Those quaint and lively expressions, and that pleasant style so peculiar to Andersen's writings will be found in this book, and the strange sights to be seen and the countries visited are lescribed in a manner that will compel the reading of the volume. It may be had in this city at Clapp

MARION BERKLEY: A Story for Girls. By Laura Caxton. Illustrated. Boston: Loring, Publisher. 1870. 12 mo. pp. 255. For sale in Augusta by E. E. Patterson. Price \$1.50.

A fresh, sparkling story of boarding school life, and one that will find many readers among that class. BEN, THE LUGGAGE BOY; or Among the Wharves By Horatio Alger, Jr. hiustrated. Boston: Lor-ing, Publisher. pp 290. For sale in this city by E. E. Patterson.

Mr. Alger ranks very high as a juvenile writer, and his "Rugged Dick Series"-of which the above is the fifth issue-is one of the most popular sets of complete the series.

THE NATION. A work with this leading title, having for its sub-title, "The foundations of civil order The total contributions of the evening for denomi- and political life in the United States," has just been notional purposes footed up \$9,500, a result far ex- published by Hurd & Houghton, New York. Its auseeding all expectation, and furnishing a most grati- hor, E. Mulford, is a gentleman about whom nothing fying illustration of the real and liberality which has more is known, but it it is certain he has produced a verywhere thus far worked the celebration of this treatise which will take high rank among the very few centennial anniversary of the Universalist denomina- truly great American works on political science; and philosophical writers and clearest of abstract reasoners A CALIFORNIA EXCUESION. On Monday of this who have written upon the origin, character and week an excursion party of about one hundred and destiny of this new Nation. The book is purely origithirty-five persons embracing members of the Boston nal—there being but few historical illustrations, al-Board of Trade and their wives and daughters, left though our history gives abundant material for themthat city for an excursion to California via the Pacific and is one that will stimulate thought and excite the railroad. Mr. Pullman has charge of the party and reader to a deeper study of the political organization has had elegant cars built expressly for the occasion. of our own country. We cannot now give anything This train, it is safe to say, is the finest ever built, like a satisfactory notice of the work, but being enand in Europe would only be used for a "rayal gaged in its perusal shall take occasion to again refer progress." It comprises eight cars, as follows: a to it. The volume is one of over four hundred pages, baggage car, a smoking car, two commissary cars, and is noticable for the excellencies in "make up" we hotel and drawing-room cars, ane two saloon cars, which characterizes all the publications of the River-

Spotted Dog, by Anthony Trollope, St. Pauls; James

parties is not over 20 per cent. iron, while the best ore worked by one of the largest establishments at Pitts burg is only 66. Thus the ore at Wescott contains higher per centage of iron than the average ores o the world used in smelting. We learn that furnaces are now being erected at Eastport for working this ore. From the article alluded to we extract the fol-

them the Abdallah horse "Ajax," which farmers interested in improving their breeds of horses should call and look at.

The Season. We were visited by a cold easterly rain storm on Tuesday last, which continued throughout the day. Wednesday opened clear, with a cool, healthy atmosphere. Grass and fruit trees will be greatly benefitted by the rain.

The Hallowell Guzette appears in a new form, quarto, and also with a change of name, being now the Saturday Gazette. Henry Chase Editor and proprietor.

Gener Free in Queezo. Just as we go to press we loth of May; Pennsquen river on the 21st. In Denlearn that a most destructive conflagration occurred at Quebec on Tuesday night of this week, destroying six hundred houses and burning two new ships at the wharves.

15th of May; Pennsquen river on the 21st. In Denlearn that a most destructive conflagration occurred within a few years. Young allows are often caught, and the numbers of young allowives that dewharves.

While there is so much being said, and traily so, of the insures water power in the State of Maine, there is but little said of her mineral wealth. Maine, without a doubt, has in her manutainous parts a west amount and variety of underveloped minerals of different kinds. At and around Katabilis Iron Works, situated on Pleasant river in the county of Pacatequis in township No. 6, many minerals have been discovered. The iron ore is fully developed and proved to be of the most fluible nature, easily carbonated, making a soft foundry iron. The natural advantages for manufacturing charcoal iron caunot be surgassed. The ore lies upon the side of the mountain one mile from the farnace, and is easy of access. Wood for coal is abundant and of the best quality, the water power is sufficient and constant, being at the outst of a large pond. The works were built by the late David, Pingree of Salem, Mans, at a great cost and in the most approved plan, capable of turning out fifty tons of iron per week. Mr. Pingree operated largely here while he owned them. At his decease this property consisting of the from works and all that appetshing thereto, with thirty, thousand sores of timber land, Tas sold to a Boston company. They made very extensive and thorough repairs and put the works in operation, but with inexperienced managers and they falled to make it pay. The works then fell into other hands and thay manufactured a small lot of fron to use up the stook on hand. The present owners having other legitimate and pressing business decided not to make any further operations.

It is atrange that these works should lay idle when the price of from is one high. If it paid Mr. Pingree to built these works, baild reads to them, and make any further operations.

It is atrange that these works should lay idle when the price of from its one in the price of from its o the immense water power in the State of Maine, there is but little said of her mineral wealth. Maine, with-

than iron ore. It is used for making suiphuric acid.
This acid is in very extensive demand for refining petroleum and other cils. Another thing of great importance is the mineral springs. They are of insettimable value as they have been found to contain many medicinal qualities. They contain a large per centage of the sulphuret of iron of these mountains. Some great cures have been done by them and they alone should make Katahdin Iron Works a place of note, and the invalids resort. The mountain air is invigorating, the scenery cheering; for those that need exercise there is plenty of fishing and hunting. I resided at these works ten years with my family, while this properties of the water, all found it to be beneficial, and many wonderfully so. I have often thought it very strange that those springs were not made public as they should be. I think it would be profitable to the owners, and a blessing to the invalid.

Moses Chandler R.

East Mature Conference.

East Mature Conference.

Bangor Birche, W Bangor Union Street, W W Marsh Bangor Chica Street, W W Marsh Bangor Chica, A Plince; Winterport, A Church; North Sears on and Mource, J H Beneet; Disayor, East Cerinth and Corinth, & Some great cures have been found to contain many medicinal from of these mountains.

Some great cures have been done by them and they alone should make Katahdin Iron Works a place of note, and the invalids resort. The mountain air is indicated the invalids resort. The mountain air is indicated the invalids resort. The mountain air is indicated the invalid of the in boy's books in the country. One more volume will this property was owned by Mr. Pingree, as contractor

TRIMS OF RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION. The Boston Advertiser gives the following, purporting to be authentie, account of the terms on which the Maine Central and Portland & Kennebec Bailroads are to be The Maine Central is the result of a consolidation

connecting directly with the Grand Trunk, over whose

road its cars run to Portland. The act of consolida-tion was passed in 1856, but it was not acted upon roads. It was inserted by the agency of the friends of the narrow guage and of the Portland & Kannebec or, as it was then know, the Kennebec & Portland road. Within a few weeks the directors of the two named in the act, and the Kennebec & Portland, and the Somerset & Kennebec railroad corporations,—now united as the Portland & Kennebec,—"are hereby authorised to let or lesse their roads, franchises and property for hire, or to contract for the superior and th

some partiality for Governor Chamberlain, now exsome partiality for Governor Chamberlain, now expresses preference for Mr. Perham. The Eastport
Sentinel, Machias Republican and Oxford Democrat in regard to the Red River expedition are given in the also advocate Mr. Perham's nomination; of daries A.

Katahdin Iron Works. MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS. The following appointments of ministers were made at the recent ses-

East Maine Conference.

Boydwn; Deer Island and Swan's Island, S L Hanneome.

Rockland District, C B Dunn, P. esiding Elder.

Rockland District, C B Dunn, P. esiding Elder.

Rockland, L D Wardwell; Thomaston, B S Arey; Friendship and So Waldoboro, A Pitmer; Cushing, G W Bassell; Waldoboro, H B Wardwell; N eth Waldoboro, J Wittlams; Union, J N Marsh: Bristol, J King, Bremen and Round Pond, C H Bray; Dama: iscotta and Damariscotta Mills, L H Beane; Sheepsoon Bridge, W L Brown; Wiscasses, C A Phumer; Georgetown, N Web; Westport and Arrowsic, Z Davis; Hodgsdon's Mills, P Higgins; Beothbay Harbor, J P Simonton; Southport, M & King, Woolwich, R S Dixon; Dreaden, D M True; East Pittston and White. field, J B Bean, Pittston, C B Bessee; Windsor and South Vassaiboro, to be supplied; Palermo, Montville and Rnox, W J Clifford; Washington and Morrill, to be supplied; Winslow and Vassaiboro, Loish Bean; North and East Vassaiboro, C L Has; kell; China, D P Thompson; Clinton and Benton, G G Winslow Unity and Troy, C & Enowton; Searsmont and Appleton, E M Powier; Lincoloville, S M Danton; Camden and Rockport; L L Hanscome; G A Crawford, Chaplain in the Navy.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE RAILROAD ACCIDENT. We me tioned brifly last week, the collision which occurred companies have been in consultation and have matured their plans, which are to be submitted to the stock-bolders for ratification on the 29th and 31st instant.

The authority is found in the famous act which was the cause of so much strife between the two companies the or twelve years ago. The section under which of the angident in the papers of St. Louis is the papers of St. Louis.

compared as mile are ment and metern and the transmission of the ment and present and the position of the ment and with of Perticular to the present of the ment and with of Perticular to the present of the ment and with of Perticular to the present of the ment and the perticular to the perticular to

also advocate Mr. Perham's nomination.

The only contest for the Congressional nominations will probably be in the first and second districts. In the first district Hon. John Lynch, the present incumbent will be a candidate for a fourth term. York county claims the nomination and furnishes a long list of competitors for the bonor. In the second district the contest is between Hon. S. P. Morrill the present member and Hon. Wm. P. Frye of Lewiston, with the chances said to be strongly favoring the latter. In the third district, Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, in the fourth, Hon. John Peters and in the fifth, Hon. Engene Hale, the present members will probably be nominated without opposition.

The Ferror Spectros Bill. The Senate will soon take action on Mr. Summer's Fresch epoliation bill, and claimants in all parts of the country are now carnestly engaged with memorials and letters to the Senators, solloiting support to the bill. The bill provides that a board of commissioners shall admit the claims within three years and their awards, to the extent of \$5,000,000, pro rate, shall be paid whenever.

Items of State News. The Piscataquis Observer says that the season is at least one month in advance of that of last year. Forest and shade trees, hill and valley, are putting on their summer garb. The fand is in very good condi-tion at present—and many of our farmers have their planting and sowing well under way.

Samuel Warren, a sesman 21 years of age, on board

inability to sleep. His remains will be taken to Waldo-

it for that purpose, when a log from above rolled down with great force and velocity upon him, and he was crushed between the two.

A fire Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, caused

badly injured the building. Mr. Pearson was in the act of lighting a gas burner when the explosion took place, and was badly burned in the face. Being unable to open the door, he was obliged to make his escape through a window, parcowly security security of the same security of the by a gas explosion in the grocery store of P. P. Pearable to open the door, he was obliged to make his es6 25, white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Mishi gan at \$5,5005,00
cape through a window, narrowly escaping with his
[Hilling \$6,006 \$8 60; and 8t Louis at \$6,50 \$9,75 \$P bb]

The Skowhegan Reporter says that a little boy living with Mr. Jessee Spaulding, of North Anson, was severely, if not fatally injured, Monday, by getting caught in a harrow while harrowing. One leg was caught in a harrow while harrowing. One leg was Rhorts 337 30 29; Fine Feed \$10 a 22; find Middlings \$33 a so badly crushed that amputation was neccessary. \$35 \$\times\$ ton. of Universalists will be held in Westbrook-Stevens Plains, the location of Westbrook Seminary-on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 21st, 22d and

to loan the credit of the town to the Damariscotta Water Power Company for \$20,000 for the period of twenty years; also to exempt the corporation from axation for ten years. The work of constructing the dam across the river will be commenced at once. New Castle will take similar action to that of Damariscotts

Belfast jail, is daily growing worse with consumption. His feet are swollen and indications are that he can-

not live long says the Journal.

The American in the employ of Mr. Charles Parker, at Callao, who was murdered and robbed of \$1200 on the Chancay Railroad, proves to be Capt. Hutchings of Damariscotta, formerly of the ship "Rose Standish" of Boston. He was found with three balls through his body. No clue to the murderer has yet been obtained. The money had been given him to pay off the

men in Mr. Parker's employ.

Capt. Chadwick, of the ship Sunbeam, furnishes a among whom is James H Wilson, of Ellsworth. On Tuesday morning last, the barn and sheds owned by Booch Boynton of Pittsfield, were totally destroyed by fire, together with a large quantity of hay and grain. The house was saved through the efforts of the neighbors and the employees of Hathorn's mill, who stopped work and at once came to the assistance

Down in the State Prison is John Hale who prides himself on the notoriety he has as a horse thief. He has spent more than half of his life within the walls of

or what purpose, it was unknown. Week at \$18,00.
RIDES AND SKINS—Sheep skins \$1 00 a 2 00; calf skins 17c

The disastrous Spring freshets in the rivers of Maine is being succeeded by an unusual drought. The owners of logs upon the west branch of the Penobsoot are concerned at the prospects of getting any considerable portion of them to market this season. It is feared that from fifty to seventy-five millions will be held back from a searcity of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and the property of water on the main river and wood. The property of water on the main river and wood to be a property of water on the main river and wood. available have advanced in price one dollar per thou-

ed a life size portrait of the late Hon. William Pitt

were burned Tuesday night. They are insured,

ing lines. For forty miles the former road was skirted by fire. At one point near Maquadavick lake the faces of the man on a passing train were sourched by the

The Markets.

Special Report to the Maine Farmer v International Telegraph Company.

AT BRIGHTON, GAMBRIDGE AND MEDPORD Samuel Warren, a seaman 21 years of age, on board the brig Chas. Heath, bound out for Boston, while recting the main topsail, was instantly killed. His body will be taken to his bome in Belfast.

The Pine St. Congregational Society of Lewlston, has accepted the resignation of their pastor, Rev. Dr. Bulkam, on the condition that it shall not take effect till January 1, 1871; and that he be granted in the meshtime a vacation of three months without abatement of salary.

A little daughter of Mr. Edward Libby, of Gorham, about two years of age, a few days since got bold of some strong lye which was setting on the floor, and drank a dipper full, from the effects of which she died in about 24 hours in terrible agony.

Benj G. Currier, formerly of Gardiner, died suddenly at the Parker House, Boston, on Tuesday, by an over doze of morphine taken for nervousness and inability to sleep. His remains will be taken to Waldo-DROVER FROM MAINE.

At market this week, NTH castle, 6033 sheep and lambs \$400 swinc, 1800 week.

Water some in the stake 1800 week.

At market this week, NTH castle, 6033 sheep and lambs \$400 swinc, 1800 week.

Fallows—Berg very per hundred pounds, the total weight of lides, tailow, and dreased beef. Extra quality, 312 25-612 301 floor, 1800 week.

Some castle the week, NTH castle, 6033 sheep and lambs \$400 swinc, 1800 week.

Fallows—Berg 1800 verse.

Extra quality, 312 25-612 301 floor, 1800 week.

Fallows—Berg 1800 per paper.

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Fallows—Berg 1800 per paper.

At market this week, NTH castle, 6033 sheep and lambs \$400 winc, 1800 week.

Fallows—Berg 1800 verse.

Fa

boro', where his parents reside.

Four men were drowned on the Piscataquis Falls, Penoboscott river on Thursday morning last. They were part of a boat's crew of eleven men working on the Mattawamkeag drive of logs, who, in violation of orders, attempted to cross the river in rough water, and the batteaux being upset, four were drowned. Their names are Joseph Conliff of Richmond, N. B. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks. The trade for working cattle than has been in for several weeks.

J. Gulliver of Weston, J. Beethan of Chester, and
D. McPhail, of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

The Waterville Mail says that this being the fiftieth
year of the existence of Colby University, its friends
propose to celebrate its cemi-centennial at the coming
Commencement, August 2d and 3d.

Sewell Page, of New Portland, while at work on a
landing on Spencer Stream was instantly killed on
Friday the 13th inst. It appears that he was at work
at the bottom of the landing in the edge of the water
attempting to roll a log into the stream, and had put
his arms under the log and bresting himself squinst
it for that purpose, when a log from above rolled SALES OF MAINE CATTLE.

Wool Market.

down with great force and velocity upon him, and he was crushed between the two.

Harrison Murphy, a man 45 years of age, having charge of the clapboard and shingle machines in the saw-mill of Atwell & Son, at Upper Btillwater, was killed on Tuesday morning 17th ins². by his clothes becoming entangled in a shaft while at work olling the bearings.

The Commencement of Maine Wesleyan Seminary at Kent's Hill, occurs June 7th, 8th and 9th. Music will be furnished by Bullard's Orobestro of Lewiston, which will give a Concert on the evening of the 8th. The anniversary exercises of the Calliopean and Adelphian Societies will be held on the 8th at 2 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. G. Haven, of Boston; poem by Rev. David H. Ela, of Lynn, Mass. Levee at the College Chapel, Thursday evening, June 9th.

The Skowhegan Reporter says a boy about 10 years of age, son of Cyrus Wing, of Dead River, was and another boy were crossing the river in a boat, when the wind blew his hat off, and in attempting to regain it fell out of the boat and was drowned.

A fire Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, caused

Ohio and Pennsylvana picklock, \$56,600; choics and XX. 498

Bostos, Wednesday, May 25, 1870.

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Ohio and Pennsylvana picklock, \$56,600; choics and XX. 498

\$2: fine X. 47,844; meclium, 24784; cellum, 41624; sher low, 1524; sher low, 1524; sher low, 1524; sher low, 24,444; meclium, 43,834; common, 4,2635; combing, 6260; shor, 1, 256985; combing fleece, \$2850; California, 18,457; meclium, 43,834; common, 4,2635; combing, 55660; No. 1, 256985; combing fleece, \$2650; choics, 2478, 2569; No. 1, 256985; combing fleece, \$2650; choics, 2478, 2560; No. 1, 256985; combing fleece, \$2650; choics, 2478, 2560; No. 1, 256985; combing fleece, \$2650; choics, 2478, 2560; No. 1, 256985; combing fleece, \$2650; choics, 2478, 2560; No. 1, 256985; combing fleece, \$2650; cho

Roston Warket.

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF

New York Market.

Cotton dull—sales—775 hales—Middilag uplands 23, 1870.
Piotr—sales 3.100 bbis.—Exite and Western 16 firmer.
State 4, 60a 5.55; Round Hong Ohio, 4,96a 6,60; Western, 1 60
Wheat—1 com better—sales \$7,000 bast 4. thern, 5,85 a 2 90 1 cont botter—sake 87,000 bushels—No 1 Spring, or Red and Amber Western, 1,29 a 1,30. firmer—sales 53,000 bushels—new mixed western

Gold and Stock Market.

Sugar Porto Rico 9) a 10 in Pair to Good Oning 94 94.

New York, May 25.

Money easy to-day at 3 a 5 per cent. on call.

American gold closed at 114 a 114.

Government Securities closed at the following quotations:

United States Sires (coupons) 1881,

do do do 1864,

111,

do do do 1864,

111,

do do do 1864,

111,

60 do do 1864,

111, a Bixes (coupons) 1881, 6-39s do 1864, do do 1864, do do 1865, do do 1867, do do 1868, (coupons) (Jan. and July)

Augusta City Market.

has spent more than half of his life within the walls of a prison, and easys he shall be catisfied if he can die on the back of a stolen horse. His term of service expires

Oct. 19, 1872.

A whole family, consisting of ten persons, were poisoued in Lowiston a few evenings since by partakof bread and milk, and it was ascertained that sugar of lead had been introduced into the milk, but by whom

available have advanced in price one dollar per thousand.

The Lewiston Steam Company have nearly forty men on Swift river, with about three million feet of lamber before them, which they are making slow progress with, owing to the extremely low pitch of water therein.

Mrs. Barrett, whose house was burned in Auburn, Wednesday P. M. came near being smothered in an attempt to rescue property from the burning building says the Journal.

It is stated that a project is on foot in New York city to procure a requisition of Governor Chamberlain for Moors and Hight, two of the Lime Rock Bank robbers, on the ground that they are wanted in New York in answer to a graver charge than that for which they are now held. This is regarded as a scheme to get these men free. The information has been promptly laid before Governor Chamberlain, and such measures there men free. The information has been promptly laid before Governor Chamberlain, and such measures the schemers.

Mr. Albiou N. Bieknell of Bostos, has just finished a life size portrait of the late Hou. William Pitt.

Portland Market.

Raremar. May 21, 1870.

APPLER.—Western apples are all out of the market, and there are only a Aw russet in the market, which command \$6.0 for the poles of \$10 poles on a payer take butter in the plenty. There is most getten that they are she burning building says the Journal.

CHAPLER.—Western apples are all out of the market, and there are only a Aw russet in the market, which command \$6.0 for \$20.0 land \$25; which cents is not poles at \$2.00023 \$5.0 land \$25; yellow eyes \$2.30023 \$5.0 land \$25; yellow eyes \$2.300

do shoul besierben an return Brenbay, May 21.

of South Carolina, in opposition, until adjournment.

House. Mr. Lyone have notice that he would call for a vote on the bill to ravite that he would call for a vote on the bill to ravite American Compared and Navigation on Thuraday.

Mr. Joilan asked leave to present two petitions against Stephen J. Field, Associate Justice of the gramman. Judge de facto of the United States for the District of California, and praying that articles of birth of California, and praying that articles of Interest the Saylo and Spring the States of the Mary Department.

Mr. Dawse regreted to be compelled to differ with the Committee in reference to this bill. He then went on to say that the United States Navy, which consisted only of 8,500 men. cost \$28,205,661, while the estimate for the British Navy (sat \$28,000,000. Every tensel in the United States Navy cost but \$60,000 men was only \$49,-000,000. Every tensel in the United States Navy cost but \$60,000 men was only \$49,-000,000. Every tensel in the United States Navy cost but \$60,000 men was only \$49,-000,000. Every tun in the tunnage of the United States Navy cost but \$60,000 men was only \$49,-000,000. Every tun in the tunnage of the United States Navy beart an average anonally of \$188,944, and in the British Navy, \$69,000. Every tun in the tunnage of the United States Navy beart and estimated for \$6,975 000 for repairs, while the estimates of the British Navy costs but \$60,000 men was only \$40,-000,000. Every tun in the tunnage of the United States Navy beart and the British Navy costs but \$60,000 men was only \$40,-000,000. Every tun in the tunnage of the United States Navy beart and the British Navy should bept in repair for \$460,000 a year. What was the reason for this vast difference? The British ertinates for the last ten years varied but very little man for man, vessel for vessel, tun for tun. The whole expenditure for the repairs of the British Navy and the prepair for \$460,000 a year. What was the reason for this vast difference? The British Ravy should bept in repair fo and spirit in the navy of the present day.

WEDNESDAY, May 18.

SENATE. Mr. Summer offered a resolution requesting the President, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate copies of any official correspondence relating to the passage of any English or Canadian eteamers through the oans! of Sault St. Marie, and calling for information concerning the recent correspondence of Mr. Bancroft, United States Minister at Berlin, in relation to political questions in Germany, Loth of which were to political questions in Germany, Loth of which were

dopted. The Senate bill to enforce the 13th amendment was laid aside and the House bill on the same subject

taken up.

House. The bill was passed to allow honorably discharged soldiers and sailors to enter under the homestead act quarter sections of land in the alternate reserved sections of public land along the lines of railroads and other public works to which public lands

ings and grounds of United States arsenals at Rome, N. Y., Vergennes, Vt., Fayetteville, N. C., Mount Vernon, Ala, and Chattahoochie, Fla. The House took up Mr. Lynch's bill and Mr. Hale of Maine spoke

N.Y., Vergennes, Vt., Fayetteville, N. C., Mosse two Kurnon, Ala, and Chathabooohie, Pla. The House took up Mr. Lynch's bill and Mr. Hale of Maine spote in favor of t and Mr. Allison of Iowa against it. The consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was taken up and Mr. Keleey, of New York, explained its provisions. He said the bill appropriated \$938,047, which was \$177,697 less than for the current year.

Senate. Mr. Anthony, in reply to the memorial presented yesterday by Mr. Pomeroy, complaining of discrimination in the laws of Rhode Island against naturalized clitzen, said that there was nothing in the constitution of the United States. When the bill on the subject of which the Senator had give notice was introduced, there would be no difficulty in maintaining the law-abiding character of that State and the rights of the people of Rhode Island to regulate their own affairs.

The House resolutions for a final adjournment July 4th, was taken up, and after some snarp discussion was amended fixing the 16th of July as the day of adjournment.

House Bills authorizing the payment of \$190,000 out of the Japanese indemnity fund, minus such as sum as had been previously received for bounty, to the officers and crew of the Kearage, who participated in the action at Simoneski, Japan, in July, 1863, was laid on the table.

Sexate. The debate on the 15th amendment bill continued all night. After various propositions to amend, the Senate bill as an ascendment was substituted for the House bill—38 to 19.

Sexate. The debate on the 15th amendment bill continued all night. After various propositions to amend, the Senate bill as an ascendment was substituted for the House bill—38 to 19.

Sexate. The bill to pay A. Gross \$5000 for use in the navy of his investion for using hot water and research of the Note on the plebing the House and Constitution of the single place of the House and the province of the Mercelaise was saired to the construction for using hot water and the province of the House and the province of the House an

Lorcign Aews. LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Tuesday, May 17.

Senant: The liftrenth amondment bill dame up its order and Mr. Perry proposed a modification of his amendment, the purpose of which he stated to be to prevent the creating of any further political disabilities than now existed.

Mr. Morton replied at length to the argument of Mr. Ferry, whose views he said entitled him to a seat on the Democratic side of the Chamber, and whose argument should lead him next to move the repeal of all pensions to Union soldiers, or else to pension Rebels. The debate was continued by Messra Drake, Cameron and Revels in favor of the bill, and Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, in opposition, until adjournment. House, Mr. Lynch gave notice that he would call for a vote on the bill to revite American Commerce and Navigation on Thursday.

Dispatiches via. Attautic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.

Lownon, May 16. The controversy between Ashbury and the umpires regarding the second race, is prevent to be unfavorable to the former. He has no warrant for resisting the decision of the umpires and referce after starting for the race. The wind at the start was blowing half a gale, and the Sappho, Dauntless and Genevieve were the only vestels which rentured outside and proved their sea-worthines. The American vessels are able to sail well in the roughest weather in the Channel. Mr. Douglass telegraphs: "The Sappho having been thrice directed to go round Cherbourg Breakwater did so, and I claim the cup." To this Mr. Ashbury protests.

London, May 18. The controversy on the discovery and the umpires regarding the second race, is proven the umpires and referce after starting for the race. The umpires and referce after starting for the race. The support of the umpires regarding the second race, is proven the umpires regarding the second race, is proven the umpires regarding the second race, is proven t Disputches vin. Atlantic Telegraph.

A good breeze prevailed for the first score of miles. The struggle for the weather position occasioned considerable excitement. A dense fog prevailed during the greater part of the time.

The Board of Trade after a long hearing have de-

The Board of Trade after a long hearing have declined to reverse judgment in the case of Captain Eyro
of the Bombay.

LONDON, May 19. The Times this morning has a
remarkable bitter editorial article on the alleged mismanagement of the Eric Railway officers, and the
course pursued in relation to the shares in the stock
market. The writer asserts that the standard of
commercial morality is lower in New York than any
where else in the world. What in England would be
deemed crimes are there regarded as master-pieces of deemed crimes are there regarded as master-pieces of financiering. It concerns the American people to purge themselves of this reproach, though it will be task equal in difficulty to the abolition of slavery. The Times says there is no schooner in England, probably that can sail with the American yaoht Sappharment, the match, was handled by an

have been granted.

The consideration of the bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests was resumed. Mr. Butler opposed, and Mr. Conking spoke in its favor.

The House then went into committee of the whole on the Naval appropriation bill, the question being on an amendment by Mr. Stevens to the first paragraph, adding 33 per cent. to the pay of officers.

The mendment was subsequently withdrawn and Mr. Washburn offered a substitute from the committee overing a scale of pay for officers and men, and fixing the number of men, &c., and after a long debate the substitute was agreed to and reported to the House, which passed it.

The manufacture is a point of the prize to the Sappho was finally pronounced the winner. The judges arrived at this conclusion from the Cambria's having disregarded the official instructions regulating the race, which were faithfully obeyed by the Sappho.

London, May 22 The Observer to-day regards the closing by the United States Government of the Sault St. Marie canal to the Red River expedition as anot of studied unfriendliness.

Which passed it.

Thursday, May 19.

Senate. Mr Pomeroy presented to the Senate a memorial of 300 citizens of Rhode Island, representing that in that State there is a distinction between white male citizens as to the right to vote, naturalized citizens being denied the ballot unless possessed of \$150 worth of real estate, and also a resolution requesting the President to open negotiations with the Government of Great Britain with a view to accertain whether a union can be effected between the British North American provinces and the United States on terms honorable to both.

House. A bill was passed for the sale of the buildings and grounds of United States are male at Rome, N. Y. Vergenment V. P. Advanced to the Red River expedition as an act of studied unfriendliness. London, May 23. A large meeting was held to day, at the Mansion House, to take action on the world's Evangelical Council in New York. The chair was occupied by the Lord Myor of London. The Earls of Chichester and Shaftsbury, the Bishop of Ripon, Dean of Ripon, Mr. Kenawsy, M. P., Lord Alfred Churchill, and Rev. Thomas Binney and other distinguished persons occupied positions on the platform. Resolves approving the meeting of the Council and accepting the invitation to attend it were quantmously accepted, and measures were taken to provide for the delegation from Great Britain.

Mark Lemon, editor of the Punch, died to-day in his 61st year. Mr. Lemon was one of the founders

Aft. COX O New LOTE, asked leave to ofter a resolution requesting the Judiciary Committee to report back an eight-hour law for laborers and workmen in Government employment.

Mr. Mofirew of West Virginia objected.

Billia authorising Geo. E. Cooper, a Surgeon in the army, to accept from the French Government a gold which and shain in acknowledgement of the services where the course of the French coverted Cuerrie, and authorizing Lieut Commander Yates, Surgeon Gibson, Asri Surgeons White the Commander Yates, Surgeon Gibson, Asri Surgeons White to accept decorations from the King of Portugal, in to accept decorations from the King of Portugal, in to accept decorations from the king of Portugal, in the contested election case of Ryan and Newburn or Louisians.

Monnar, May 23.

Sixaxie Mr. Cameron, from the Milliary Cosmitie, reported a joint resolution to furnish medals, to the Pennagy vanish and Massachusetts soliders that were first to arrive in April, 1851.

The legislative executive and judicial appropriation bill was proceeded with, the question being upon the amendment by Mr. Corbett, that the male clerks, counters and copyists, in the department be paid the same and no more than females performing the same duties.

Houss. Mr. Griswold of N. Y., offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee of three, to secert the angelian three duties on imports as followers: On synthesis and alternative Todals and the part who are the present cowners of, and interested in the franchise of the Northern Pacific Alice. Reported 84 to 87.

Mr. Jadd of Ill., moved to suspend the rules, that he might introduces and have peased as the House then renewed in Committee of the Whole and a propognization bill.

Mr. Jadd of Ill., moved to suspend the rules, that he might introduces and have peased to find the proposition of the Counsilite, and was made a special order for Welnerday.

Abilly was proceeded with the proposition of the Counsilites on the Ill. See the proposition of the Counsilites on the Ill. See the Pacific of t

Special Motices.

MANHOOD AND WOMANHOOD. PEABODY MEDICAL INSTITUTE, No. 4 Bulfinch Street, Boston,

(Opposite Revery House)
100.000 COPIES SOLD THE LAST YEAR. THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, or SELF-PRESERVATION. A years. This is indeed a book for every man. Price only On Dollar. 285 pages, bound in cloth. DR. A. H. HAYES, Au

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d SEXUAL PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN, AND HER
SEST OF, WOMAN TREATED OF PHYSIOLOGICAL AND PATRILLY, from INFASCY TO OLD AGE, with elegant Illustra-

Valuable Books.—We have received the valuable medica works of Dr. Albert H. Hays. These books are of actual merit, and should find a place in every intelligent family. They are to the cheap order of abominable trash, published by irresponsible parties, and purchased to gratify coarse tastes, but are ritten by a responsible professional gouldeman of emisence, as assures of instruction on vital matters, concerning which is mentable ignorance exists. The important subjects presented with delicacy, ability and care, and, as an appendix, tany useful prescriptions for prequaling complaints are added.—Coes Republican, Lancaster, N. H., Sept. 7, 1869.

But Hayrs is one of the most learned and popular physicians.

Price of SCIENCE OF LIFE, \$1.00. PHYSIOLOGY OF WOMAN AND HER DISEASES, \$200. In Turkey morocco, all gilt, \$5.00. Postage paid. Either book sent by mail on receipt of price.

Address "The Peasony Manical Institute," or DR. HAYES
No. 4 Buifinch street, Boston.

N. B.—Dr. H. may be consulted in strictest confidence on all diseases requiring skill, secreey and experience. Inviolable
Secreey and Certain Relief.

Lycop49

SHAKING AND BURNING. It is not necessary to journey from the tropics to Alaska is order to experience the extremes of heat and cold. Thousands undergo all the inconveniences of this thermometrical change every day, as the case may be, without the trouble of moving over the thresheld. What are they doing to expedite their rearn to a medium temperature?—to break the chills and banish he fever? Are they dosing themselves with quinine, thereby mperiling the soundness of their bones and impairing the vigor f their brains and nervous system? Some of them are, no loubt, but not the majority of them, it is believed. The value of etter's Stomach Bitters as a harmless and certain specific or fever and ague is understood and appreciated in all parts of the country where intermittents prevail. The residents of such against the miasma by which they are surre them, perhaps, for a blind adherence to error is the specialty of ome people, but not the greater number.

Bitters are a far better safeguard against all the varieties of naladies produced by unwholesome exhalations than my drug or compound in the materia medica of the profession sertion is made with all due respect to the faculty, but being an important truth, and one that nearly concerns the health of large settlements in various parts of the country, and adeed of the public at large, it is made fearlessly. Pounded or ample and unimpeachable testimony, it defies disproval.

To break up chills and fevers, as well as to prevent then nothing so reliable as this wholesome vegetable restorative.

Fer Moth Patches, Freekles & Tan.
USE "PERRY'S MOTH & FRECKLE LOTION."
The only Reliable and Harmless Kemedy known to Scient for removing brown discoloration from the Fee. Frepared on by Dr. P. C. PERRY, 49 Bond St., N Y. Sold by Druggis

PIMPLES ON THE FACE. POR Comodones, Beack-Heads, Flesh Worms or Grubs, Pimpy Eruptions and Blotched dissignrations on the Face, use Perry's Comedone & Pimple Remedy. Beliable, Harmless, and cony Eruptions and Biotched disfigurations on the Face, use very Comedone & Pimple Remedy. Reliable, Harmless, and cotains no Lead Poison. Depot, 49 Bond St...N. Y. Sold 4m15

stance prove this motto true. They do good to every one who uses them for Jaundiee, H-adache, Castiveness, Liver Complaints, Humors, Impure or Bed Blood, General Debility, and all Billous Diseases. GEO. O. GUODWIN & CO., Boston, and all druggists.

160 to \$300 per moth-Clergyn for grant for gran

In this city, April 20th, William O. Tibbetts, son of James B. and Melisa M. Tibbetts, aged 5 months 22 days.

In Greenwood, Mass., May 2°d., Nancy, widow of the late Aaron Truly, and mother of the senior publisher of this paper, aged 76 years.

In No. Vassalboro, May 7th, Lizzie S. Haskell, aged 8 years. In East Winthrop, April 21st, Abble M. A. L. Snell, daughter of L. H. and A. E. Snell, aged 8 years 5 months.

AT ROBINSON'S SALE AND Livery Stable.

The farm known as the "KEATING PARM,"

Solid by Draggists and Grocers everywhere.

GRASS SEED FOR SALE,

TIMOTHY SEED, WES!

TIMOTHY SEED, WES!

TIMOTHY SEED, WES!

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At of the property is pleasantly situated, very near

Fayette Mills, and within 14 mile sof the Maine Wesleyan Semi
Bay at Kent's Hill. Prepared only by H. & J. BREWER

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At wholesale and retail, at Boston prices

Gardiner, April, 1870.

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JUST PUBLISED.

Buy your coal while it is low. We are now selling best qualit of coal, delivered at \$8.00 for broken and cgs, \$8.50 for stor We also keep on hand a good stock of Flour, Corn and Out also keep on hand a good stock of Flour, Corn and Out each 75 cents. Sent post-paid on ruceipt of price.

May 16, 1870.

Buy your coal while it is low. We are now selling best qualit of coal, delivered at \$8.00 for broken and cgs, \$8.50 for stor We also keep on hand a good stock of Flour, Corn and Out May 16, 1870.

PAREOTT, BRADBURY & CO.

May 16, 1870.

This certifies that the subscriber CHAS. F. ROUNDY, hereby the my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. his time to act as five my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. his time to act as five my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. his time to act as five my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. his time to act as five my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. his time to act as five my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. his time to act as five my son HORACE F. ROUNDY. His carring or pay any debts of his contracting from this date. HORACE F. ROUNDY. Witness, C. W. SAWYER. Kendall's Mills, Ma 16, 1874. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston. Chas. H. Ditson & Co., New York. THE CELEBRATED

Teas and Coffees,

.0000 YES METERS WILLOW CATARRECORE.

THE ITHACA INDEPENDENT Steel Tooth Wheel HORSE RAKE. Efficient, Durable and Simple.



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See are, beyond all comparison, the most extraordinary as on Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatch the Manning or Saura, of the see are, beyond the best of the see are see that the Manning or Saura of either extraordinary is no Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatch the Manning or Saura of either extraordinary is no Physiology ever published. There is nothing whatch the kname of Saura of the see an either require she to know, but what is fully explained and many matters is most important and interesting of any extraordinary in the see that the see in the field in the contract of the see in the see in the field, not liable to rise of an uninterrupted magnitude—such as probably referred to the lot of any man—are given in full. No on should be without these valuable books. They are ulternlike any others were published attended to gratify observed the valuable medica is of Dr Albert H. Hays. These books are of actual merit, should find a place in every [control in the seed of the best of material, and thorough made, by the SELVIDERE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Selvidere, New Jersey. For sale by BUTLER & HAYNES, and W. A. BARTLETT, Bangor. Price 245-OD.

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As we keep a large number of workmen and consequently a larger stock and greater variety of manufactured work than a my firm in our lice in this city, we lavite all in want of such goods to call before purchasing, bearing in mind that we keep no Harnesses manufactured by other firms for wholesale trade, but manufacture all our goods and warrant them to give salisfaction.

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We manufacture all our Trunks, and as our retail trade in Augusta and neighboring towns is very large, we make them specially for that trade and w. rrant them. They are no s.op work, not cracked, and have good locks. We letter with initials and deliver in the city without extra charge. We also manufacture VALISES and CARPET BAGS of every style, and keap constantly on hand the largest and best stock of Ladies and Gents TRAVELLING BAGS. SHAWL ETB 198. So, in the city, and sell them at SPECIE PRIORS. Themember the place, SIGN OF THE "BIG TRUNK" - - 143 WATER STREET,

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Awarded the only first prize at the great field trial at AM REST in 1860, being superior to all others, and the only

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LIGHT, SIMPLE, DURABLE, AND CANNOT GET Out of Repair.

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The best Metallic Tooth Horse Rake in the market.

THE PERRY GOLD MEDAL MOWER, Before the New England Agricultural Society three years in ession, 1866, 1867, 1868. And again in 1869, at the great

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THOMAS LAWBARD, ARTEMAS LIBBEY,
JAMES W NORTH, WM. S. BADGER,
SAMUEL TITCOMB. to May 1st, 1870, \$472,315,34 Amount of deposits May 1st, 1870, \$843,498,57

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MPROVE YOUR SEED. Genuine Imported Hungarian Seed

Lassings' Patent improved Mode of Preparing Seeds. This patent powder protects all kinds or Seeds, from vermin and birds and Sertilisers after planting, and costs \$2 per pound, which is sofficient for two bushess of seed. State, County, and Town rights for sale.

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KINE GROUND BONE We now have on hand for sale, a lot of FINE GROUND BONE RRILLIZER, which we will sell at a low rate. This is a PMRFECTLY PURE Ground Bone, and is for sale a lots to sait purchasers. For circulars and further information, apply to

RICHARD ROBINS,

No. 2, Fearl St. Moston, Mass.

*.*AGENTS WANTED in central localities to sell the above owners a liberal commission will be paid.

Iyili

THE CHEAPEST, SIMPLEST AND best, weighs only about half as much as the ordinary rigging. Horses cannot get over the traces. Here a never have sore shoulders that work on this whiteletes. For sale only by WHITEMMORE, BELCHER & CO., 34 Merchant's Eow, Reston. Sole Agents for New Rogiand.

THE AMERICAN HAY TEDDER. | 66 THE BEST THE CHEAPEST."

GILBRETH KNOX. rlieving this horse to be one of the most valuable Stallion as country, I have consided to advertise him at my stable, KENDALUS MILLS, ME. LOOK AT HIS RECORD—when only seven years old, and

ever fitted for a trotting season: FIRST PRIZE of the New England Agricultural Society, 1869, or the Pastest Trotting Station. FIRST PRIZE of the New Regiand Pair, 1809, for Best Stations of the New Regiand Pair, 1809, for Best Stati for the Fastest Tracting Statistion.
Figer 1912. of the New England Fair, 1809, for Best Stallion on the Progeny.
In class tor Stallions under cight years old, there were twenty-one entries, eighteen of which withdrew, and those that trotted were easily beaten in straight heats.

He won the three races in which he was entered, and trotted the fastest time made at the New England Fair.
FIRST FRIZE Maine State Fair at Portland, 1868. He trotted the fastest time nade at the New England Fair.
FIRST PRIZE Maine State Fair at Portland, 1868. He trotted the fastest time at that Fair-distanced ten horses in his first race, and did not make a break in either race. In the Stallion race, all withdrew, leaving him alone.

He made the fastest time at the Riverside Fail Races, 1869, and he also trotted the fastest record made at the Narraganetit Fail Races, 1869, excepting three by "Lady Thorne" and "Gro. Paimer." In the 233 race, at this Park, there were fourteen entries.—"Rubber Serving find the Twang, whe second position, and my horse the ninth, placing two rows of horses front of him. He passed all but Twang, to wo won the fast best by a neck, in 2.3%. Of course my horse really trotted faster than that time, from the fact of his having to start behind.

Second heat my horse won in 2.20%, and has the record of trotting his best half in 1.10%, and best quarter in this heat in 349 seconds, without a break, although hindered by a combination to save their bets.

Third beat half in 1.10%, and best quarter in this heat in 349 seconds, without a break, although hindered by a combination to save their bets.

Third beat half in 1.10%, and best quarter in this heat in 349 second, while sooting for a start, his sulky was overturned, and in righting it while under speed, he got away; the break from his trot, but after trotting heat year with the same of them all the did not offer to kick or break from his trot, but after trotting heary a half mile very fast, missing his driver, gradually stopped, and after looking around a number of

HE IS PERFECTLY HEALTHY AND SOUND. TERMS---\$100, \$75. \$35.

for warrant at one hundred, twenty-five dollars will be
1 in cash or satisfactory note, in advance, and not to be
1; and a satisfactory conditional note for the balance. "Gilbreth Knoxs' Club Rates." A club of five or more from any one town (by the warrant) and ill paying twenty-five dollars in advance at one time, and not to be returned, will be required to pay fifty dollars more each, when with feat.

when with foal.

A club of five or more from any one town (by the season) all paid for in advance at one time fifty dollars each. And ten dollars allowed to the person getting up the club. Bring good marcs, and breed the best

For further particulars of pedigree and terms, please send for a circular. To those wishing to purchase his stock, I will render any as sistance I can
I also have at my stables the young Stallions "KNOX-THEM-ALL" and "MAINE HAMBLETONIAN."
J. H. GILBRETH.

February 23, 1870. PEQUAWKET,

GRANDSON OF 男にな Rysdyk's Hambletonian, Fill make the season of 1870, at the stable of the subscriber in BROWNFIELD, OXFORD COUNTY,

BROWNFIELD, OXFORD COUNTY, at \$25 to insure a mare in foal.

PEQUAWRET is five years old the present season, is a blood by with black points, one white foot behind, stands full 16 han's high, with plenty of bone and muscle, and weighs over 1,200 pounds; has a free open galt, and is fast. Was sired by Gideon, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, by Abdallah, by Membrino, by imported Messenger. The dam of Pequawket was by Hiram Drew, out of a fast trotting mare of Messenger descent, by old Staton. Pequawket is half-brother, through his dam, to the celebrate in tretting Stallion Gen. Sherman, owned by Abram Woodw step, is so sun brother to the very fast three-year-old filly, coming four, owned by F. S. Palmer of Bangor, and believed to be the fastent mare of her age in the State.

PACTS FOR THE CURIOUS. FACTS FOR THE CURIOUS.

COUPON,

By Gen. Knox, dam by a horse called Abdaliah, and believed to be a son of Abdaliah by Mambiino, will be allowed to serve a few marce at the same stable, the ensuing season. TERMS REASONABLE. COUPON is own brother to the celebrated trotting Stallion white, stand 14 hands and 3\frac{1}{2} inches, without shoes, weight full 940 pounds, has a free, open, slashing gait, and is a coit of promise.

P FEARNAUGHT STALLION. MINOKEN BOY. FEARNAUGHT,

e Winner of the Ten Thousand Dollar pu at Buffalo, in 1868; Time 2:23 with at Buffalo, in 1868; Time 2:23 with
standing start;
also half brother to Fearnaught Jr., who won the four year-old
purse at Providence in Sept. 1860, contending with the
best colts in the country of his age; time 2:40.

HINOKEN BOY

is bright sorrel color, 5 years old, stands 15 hands, 3 inches,
weight 1630 pounds; has never been trained but three weeks and
then showed 2:40 with case. At the New England fair at Portland
hast fall, he was awarded the third premium for best stallion from
5 years old to 8; contending with stallions 7 and 8 years old.
He was pronounced by good judges to be the best cold shown at
the Fair.

MINOKEN ROY will make the season of 1870 at the stable of

the Fair.

MINOKEN BOY will make the season of 1870, at the stable of Hiram Reed, Winthrop St., Augusta, commencing May 1st and coding Sept 1st. TEKMS—\$25,00 to warrant, \$20.00 to reason, \$15,00 to single leap.

Augusta, May-1st 1870. PEARNAUGHT, JR., The Pastest and best Stallion of his

Augusta Ruung Park Units Season.

FEARNAUGHTJR., trotted six matches, and the Woodraff stake, winning them all; the total amount won was

Nine Thousand Two Hundred Dellars.

Agis b years the 6th day of May. Pedigrer—FEARNAUGHT Abdalah mare. The owner of this Stallion has refused an offer of fourteen thousand dollars for him this winter; also, three of his horse brothers two years old in June, have been sold far nine thousand dollars—any one of them can show a three-minute step in single or double harners.

TERMS - \$160. \$50, the first service \$5°, when the mare proves in feal. Good pasturage for mares. All mares at the risk of the owner.

AUGUSTA RIDING PARK, AUGUSTA, ME. April, 5th 1870. E. L. NORCROSS. 4m15 "BLACK SULTAN."

"BLACK SULTAN."

(By Gen. Knex—Dam, a fast trotting Messenger Mare.

This well known Slallion will be kept for service at the stable of the subscriber in PLYMOUTH, till the 15th of Jane next, at \$25 to warrant; after that time at the stable of F. 8. Palmer, and not to be returned, balance in conditional note on nice months, with interval—interest deducted if paid within seven months of service.

Bultun is nine years old, color black, stands 16 hands 2½ inches, weighs 1200 pounds, and is a horse of remarkable symmetry and immense power, is perfectly sound and kind. Though never having had a eason's training, being kept for slock, yet be trotted a half mile at the New England Fair last fall, in 1.16, being the first time he was harnessed to a sulky for a year; ten days from that time he trotted a full mile on the Bangor track (which was in poor conditior) in 2.24, making the half in 1.164, and quarter at the rate of 2 26. His colts are very promising, and some of them fast. Seventeen hundred dollars has been offered for a three-year-old of his get.

Pasturing \$1,00 per week—no risk taken.

CLARENDON BUTMAN.

Plymouth, Me., March 21, 1870.

C "SAGADAHOC," By OKN. KNOX—Dam a descendant of Bush Messenger.
This Station will make the season commessed May Ist, at the stable of the veteran stud groom HORATIO STAPLES, three miles from Dowdoinham village, when the start of the season with the start of the season with the season of the seaso

JERRARD'S CIRCULAR.
giving full descriptions of ITALIAN
BEES, their auperiority over the common kind, price, &c., together with aunate directions for Italianising common boos, raising queen, transferring
bees and combs from common to mormon bees and combs from common to mormon bees and combs from common to mormon bees and combs from common to mor-

A A SMALL FARM FOR SALE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY CO.

EXCURSION SEASON FOR 1870.

FARE FROM PORTLAND, YARMOUTH, and DANVILLE JUNC-TION, to MONTREAL and return, \$15,00

Commencing May 1st.

These First Cines Stemmers have now resumed trips for these ason. Families moving West or parties des a pleasure trip scross the Lakes, will do well to avail thems

pleasure trip scross the Lakes, win with the appertunity.

The above excursion tickets for Detroit, Milwaukee and Chicago, are available to return up to Rovember 1st, 1570.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's Office,

22 West Market Square. Happor.

WM. FLOWERS, Eastern Agent, And of J. W. CLAPP, Agent for Augusta. 3m21

BASHAW STALLION,

Tom Patchen. The acamewledged best Stallion, by all horsemenes, that ever sleed is Marse.

Wil make the season at 74 Glark St., Portland. TERMS \$50 for the season, \$75 to insure, \$25 must be paid in advance. TOM PATCHEN is a powerful built bay, brown horse, with black points, was fealed in New Jersey. Pedigree TOM PATCHEN, was sired by Goo. M. Patchen, the Champton of the turf, he by Cassins M. Clay, he by Henry Glay; he by Andrew Jackson; he by Bashaw Jr; he by imported Grand Bashaw. Geo. A. Patchen's Dain was cut of the well known Messenger treeting mare, Fanny Pullen, by a son of imported Trustee, the sire of Fashion and Trustee, the 20 miler. Tom Patchen's Dam was the thoroughbred, running mare, May Day, by May Day; he by Sir Henry; he by Sir Archey; he by imported Dismed. Blood tells. This is the best blooded, the squarest gaifed, beidest and gamest trotting Stallion in New Beginard; he has coits that \$8 cool has been refused for; he is a brother to Lury. that trotted in 2:18 last scaton; hi is a cousin to American cirl. time ?:19; he is uncle to Banvers Boy, that sold for \$25 0.00 in Boston, last season. References: TOM PATCHEN is the best blooded and gamest trotting Stallion; have ever seen; I saw him too a mile and timed him, in 2:23, Sammas H. Lauymaid, Boston. I think TOM PATCHEN is the best took here in New England; I saw him pull a wagon a mile in 2:28. P. Moley, Brighton, Mass. I am satisfied that TOM PATCHEN is the best stock here in New England; I saw him cover Mystic Park, in 2:24, and haif mile its wagon, in 1:14, M. Carroll, Boston. I have seen the Stallion, Bill Wellman turn Riverside Park to a wagon in 1:12, B. E Merrow, Cambridge, Mass. I consider this one of the very bust horse in New England. I think we will see one trotters after bim, that can trot he acknowledged best Stallion, by all horse-men, that ever stood in Marine.

MOTES.



live weeder, it leaves nothing for the agrimiturist of forst to desire.

That we do not over state its merits will appear from the following quotations from a recent letter of Peter Henderson, the well-knows seed man and florist, of Bergen, N. J. "I think it docided by the best thing I have ever need, in the way of a weeder. By old foreman, who has, for the past twelve years been at the head of my vegetable d partment, though strongly prejudiced against all "pastones," saws, "its will at least save 30 per oct. of our jabor in weeding." I think it will do even better than that, particularity in root crops, that require thinning out, such as beets, turnips, calons, parantre or carrots."

Also from Hon. Marshall P Wilder:—"I am much pleased with your Hand Weeder; it is a good invention, very light, convenient and effective, a capital instamment for all light weeding, and admirably adapted for ladies and children, and for use in the garden generally."

Ladies who calitives flower gardens will find the "Weeden" to be "just the thing" to relieve the labor and thus enhance the pleasure of their campleyment, among the plants and flowers.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ALSO A FARM IN MANCHESTER. Three miles from Augusta and three from Hallowell. Said farm contains 51 serve of land, nine acres in wood. Outs 30 tons of hay, which can be out with a machine, excepting about the acres. The buildings consist of house and ell, two barns and shed, and a good blacksmith shop. There is an orchard of a apple trees in good bearing condition, also 100 young apple trees. Two wells of water. For perticulars inquire of factor. I. L. PIEBOE, Riverside, Vassaiboro'.

The Pierre of the control of the con

Richmond, April 19th 1870.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

ADMINISTRATOB'S BALE. One of the most valuable farms in NEW SHARON. This farmoon-tains or e hundred and fifty-six sorres of good isnd, and suitably divided into tillage and pasturage, a good wood lot and augar berth near the buildings. haid farm cuts fifty tons of hay of the first quality. About two sores of orcharding, a large portice of which is grafted and in good rearing order. The buildings on said farm are as follows; one brick house one story high, well finished and in good repair, ell of sufficient isse for all pra-tical purposes, stable, how house, wood house and core barn, three large and commodious barns, all of which are in good consistion. Each farm is well fonced, a portion of which it good stone wall, two wells of water. For further particulars inquire of Lather Curin Esq. -New Sharon, James Guits, Farmington, or the subscriber at Mt. Vermon. Outwest SALE.

FARM FOR SALE.

Situated in WEST GARDINER, 3 miles from city of Gardiner, contains 50 acres, well divided into tillage, pasture and woodland; cuts from 20 to 25 tons of hay, well-fensed, an erchard of young bearing trees, good buildings & Inquire of SiLAS LEIGHTON on premises, or of the undersigned at Augusta.

April 12 1570.

Soft GOOD STOCK AND DAIRY FARM
FOR Sale.

The subscriber will sell his farm, situate KENT'S HILL, within one-balf mile of Schouse, Ohurch, and Maine Westeyan Seminary, containing at 75 acres. Said farm is suitably divided into tiliage passare.

NOBTH VARSALBORO. The nursery of T. 8
Lang, consisting of grafted and ungrafted apples, plains, therries, &c. This stock has been retransplanted, and are the finest trees ever offered in this vieints Also Apples, and Pears, standard and dwarf. Plains and Charles Currants, cherry, grape and Versalbies, and a variety Grapes and Strawberries. Nerway Onts, raised in town, earl Rose Foliators, of my own growing, from J. J. H. Gregory's sea and true to name.

North Vassalbero, April 6th 1870.

FOR SALE AT A DURHAM BULL, OHESTER, No 6887, color red; 2 two-years. Terms for service till sold, to warrant \$2.00
South Chesterville, Me. PHILIP NOROROSS.

This celebrated thoroughbred house is to be at my farm for the next four menths, and will be put to a limited number of marcs at fifty deliars for the sessed.

Atturna, April 11th, 1670.

Atturna, April 12th, 1670.

HOUDAN AND LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS

The tender waits of flowering green Reach upward for a higher life; And susheams kiss them with their sheen, To nerve them for their coming strife. From flower to flower, from tree to tree, The smiling face of shown extends; And gentle eyes look up to see How heaven the waiting earth befriends.

The birds coress their timid mates, And sing of biles in leafy shades; Teaching the echo that awaits Teaching the colo that waits
The joyous song which home prevades.
The martial pheasant beats his dram,
The merry squirrel laughs aloud;
And insects with their soothing hum.
Praise God for sunshine, storm and cloud

Earth blushes brightly at the kiss Of the unwearied, ardent sun; And smils, a midst her varied biles, In the subraces afte has won. Her hills and valleys teem with bloom, And ruddy glows her happy face;

Each rill gives back the glowing skies,
A mirrored world repeating ours;
And every cloud which o'er them files
ets spirosa with a git of flowers:
Thir ceasiess songs take up the strain
The waves shout hearsely on the beach
The winds sing shrill their giad refrain,
And tempests gentle lessons teach.

Sweet summer air breathe soft and warm O'er fraglic forms of flowering green. Which in the sunshine and the storm Find garlands from the Great Unsen I The miracles of vanished years Are uniting forms thy flowers secrete; Soft hands which dry the frequent tears Where Joy and Grief so strangely meet.

Our Story-Teller.

MRS. THOMPSON'S WHITE WARE.

A HOMELY TALE.

Mrs Thompson stood by the kitchen table paring potatoes for dinner. Something was evidently wrong with the little lady, for there was an unmistakable air of "spite" in the way she tossed the potatoes in the pan of cool spring water, waiting there to receive them. It was sultry weather; and through the open window eame the sound of mowers whetting their soythes, blended with the call of the r. bbin, and the faint notes of the cuckoo in the shaded wood. But it only irritated Mrs. Thompson—indeed everything irritated her that day. Looking out from the back door, might be seen a lovely landscape, with broad reaches of meadow-land, fringed with graceful belts of birch; and softly rounded mountains lifting their velvety foreheads to the white fleecy clouds that went slowly sailing across the exquisite other, like huge drifts of thistle down. But this also irritated her; everything could be beautiful save her life, and that was cold and rude, and barren. At least, Mrs. Thompson, in the rude, and barren. At least, Mrs. Thompson, in the plenitude of her present unsatisfactory mood, was tell-ing herself that it was.

To begin at the beginning, Jane Lawrence had been

could be beautiful save her life, and that was cold and rude, and barren. At least, first Thompson, and barren. At least, first Thompson, and barren. At least, first Thompson, and the plenitude of her present unsatisfactory mood, was telling herself that it was.

To begin at the beginning, Jane Lawrence had been an unusually romantic girl, and had gone for two years to a boarding-school. She had always fancied she would take her to Rome and Vealors, where she might live in a perpetual dream of beauty. She so loved beautiful things! Perhap all women do; and that may be the reason so many are found ready to barter love for gold.

But, contrary to all her pre-conceived notions she matried Robert Thompson, a plain, practical farmer; and instead of touring it in Italy, she went to live at the old homestead, which had been the abode of the Thompson was a working farmer as well as a practical man, and all his people worked. His mother had worked in her day, his sisters had worked, he expected this wife tows. She took to it-gleefally, she had not been brought up with high notions by any means, and at first the work did not teem to much. But every experienced lady knows how the labor seems to accountable in a plain farmer; house had worked in her day, his sisters had worked, he expected this wife tows. She took to it-gleefally, she bad not been brought up with high notions by any means, and at first the work did not record much. But every experienced lady knows how the labor seems to accountable in a plain farmer; household at the years after marriage go on. There were plenty of men and boys about, but only one word the every roughest of the labor. In place of lounging in elegant foreign studies, or gliding down farmed eanals and streams in picturesque gondolas, she had butter and cheened or have an experiment of the proposal provents and a streams in picturesque gondolas, she had butter and cheened to have an experiment of the proposal provents and the proposal provents and the proposal provents and the proposal proven

work so much; could she have had nice carpets and tasteful furniture, and books, and a picture or two, and flowers. The home was so very hard and practievery year, as the years rolled on, made matters look dingier. Old Mrs. Thompson had not cared to be smart and nice; Robert never thought about it. "And what though he had?"—it is only natural for

out—was this. A sewing club had recently been es-tablished in the neighborhood. There was much dis-tress amidst the poor laborers' wives and families, and some ladies with time on their hands set up a sewing club, to make a few clothes for the children. The farmers' wives had joined it; Mrs. Thompson amidst others; they met at stated intervals, taking the several hours. It was surprising how much work got done, how many little petticoats and frocks were made in the long afternoons. In less than a month it would be Mrs. Thompson's turn to receive the com-pany—for the first time—and she naturally began to ider ways and means. For they met for an en-imment as well as for sewing; tes in the afternoon,

tertainment as well as for sewing; tea in the afternoon, a grand meal when the stitching was over.
What was Mrs. Thompson to do? Their stock of plates and dishes consisted of a few odds and ends of cracked delf, that had once been a kind of mulberry color. She had long wanted some new white ware; she wanted it more than ever now. Grover, the keeper of the village crockery-shop, had a lovely set for sale, white, with a delicate aprig of convolvuli and fuchsias, looking every bit as good as real china. Mrs. Thompson had set her heart on the set, and that morning had broached the subject to her husband.
"What's the matter with the old ones," asked he. "Lock at them," she answered. "They are fright-

"Lock at them," she answered. "They are frightfully old and shabby."
"I dare say the food will taste as well off them as off Grover's set of white ware." "Mother had some best china. Where is it?"

"That's nearly all gone. We couldn't put the two "Why not?"
"Oh Robert! Look at this. It is the shabblest old

"Twas good enough for mother."

Mrs. Thompson disdained comment,
"You'd never have thought of this but for the sewing-circle having to come here. If they can't come
here and cat from such dishes as we've got, they are

welcome to stay away."

There were tears in Mrs. Thompson's eyes, but she bravely crowded them back. He took his hat to go

bravely crowded them back. He took his hat to go out to his mowing.

"We really want the things Robert. Those at Grover's are very cheap. I can get all I want for a mere trifle; do give me the money."

"Grover'll have to keep them for us; I've got no money to waste on fine china," said the farmer. "By the way"—looking back from the door—"Jones and Lee are coming to give me a helping hand. I want to get the south meadow down to-day if I can, it's a famous heavy crop; so I shall ask them home to dinner. Oh, and the Hubbard's want six pounds of butter to-night; don't forget to have it ready."

With these words Mr. Thompson marched off, leaving his wife to her long weary day's work, darkened and made distasteful by her disappointment. She was both grieved and angry. It was a little thing, perhaps, but it is the little things of life that delight or annoy.

ent moment that fell like a cool sweet wind on her heated pulses.

"I will have it ready in a moment, Robert," she said quietly.

Mr. Robert Thempson looked up. Evidently he had

Joseph," said his wife, "you need not send home any dinner. I shall be out, and I'll take the boys over to their unole's to dinner."

Joseph," said his wife, "you need not send home any dinner. I shall be out, and I'll take the boys over to their unole's to dinner."

Joseph," said his wife, "you need not send home any dinner. I shall be out, and I'll take the boys over to their unole's to dinner." Mr. Robert Thempson looked up. Evidently he had not expected so pleasant a reply. If the truth must be told, he had thought a good bit that morning about his wife's request about the white ware. Not in the way of granting it, but that she would probably be sulky over it when they got into dinner.

"It dosen't feel here as it does in that blazing meadow," he remarked to his friend, as they went into the cool north room to dinner. "Folks that can keep in-doors this weather have an easy time of it; they don't know what heat is."

Mrs. Thompson wondered whether this was a slap at her. Her face looked scarlet enough for any amount of heat. As to sitting down with them, she had enough to do to wait on the party. It was washing-day, and

it's like oil," said Mr. Thompson.
"I took it out of the cellar since you came in; I will

through his mind. And, perhaps, the work was over much for his wite, who at best was but a delicate woman.

A fresh cool breezs had sprung up from the South as he went out walking slowly; but the sun was burning bot still. Robert Thompson waited to wipe his brow: and in that moment the voices of his comrades can toward him from the other side of the hedge, where they stood in the little shade it cast.

I never pitted a woman so much in my life, 'quoth one of them. She works like a slave, and does not get even 'thank ye' for it from Thompson. He's a good fellow, but uncommon down upon the work. Strong as a horse himself, he thinks I suppose, women must be the same.''

"Yes, Bob's a sterling good fellow, but Jane Laws rence made a mistake when she said yes to his ask ling.' 'cried the other. 'Jones, she wasn't cut out for a farmer's wife—capecially one who keeps his folks to it like Thompson does. She's over sensitive—delicate; any lady but her would have turned long ago and bit him give her proper help, He won't make his money out of her many years if he don't take better oare of her; she'll run down fast. Ardily changed, she is. She looks as faded as the old house rooms—and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since trooms—and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since trooms—and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and they haven't seen a coat o' paint since and the

well, for all his oburlishness? Bobert Thompson stole away; he could bear his thoughts no longer, and he felt that he could almost kill himself for his blind heefleave ses.

The afternoon wore on toward evening. Mra. Thompson had finished her indoor work—the washing up of the dinner dishes and the putting of the rooms straight—and was going in with an armful of fine things that she had taken from the clothes lines, when the sound of wheels made her look round.

"I've brought that white ware, Mra. Thompson," said the brisk voice of Grover, springing from his cart, and lifting down carefully a large hamper.

"But I didn't order it, Mr. Grover," she rejoined in rather a frightened voice.

"The master did, though. Mr. Thompson came down and said the things were to come up to you at once. There's the dinner set you admired and a teas et as well. Where shall I put 'em?'

"Bring hem in please," she answered rather faintly. He did as he was hid, and then drove off.

Mrs. Thompson and how by the hamper of crockery, and oried us if her heart would break. They were magical tears too, for they washed all the weariness and despair from her face, and the shadow from her seyes and heart. She forgot that she was tired, or that the day was hot: she only thought how kind Robert was, and what a wilced woman she had been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squi'y all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware i with its clear opsque white, and been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squi'y all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware i with its clear opsque white, and been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squi'y all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware i with its clear opsque white, and been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squi'y all the while. Oh, it was beautiful, that ware i with its clear opsque white, and been for saying to herself in her temper that she'd rather have had Squi'y all the while. Oh, it was

ham would come amidst the rest of the sewiog club, too, and see the miserable shabbleess of the mulberry ware, and the home generally. The butter got beaten savagely at the thought.

Robert Thompson was not an unkind man; only thoughtless. He was a type of a very large class.

"Then why don't you breakfast at home? Chimney on fire?"

"This butter must have been kept in the kitchen; t's like oil," said Mr. Thompson.

"Servants all dead?"
"No."
"Well, what in thunder is to pay?"

A CICICAL Opinion.

A CICI

Emerson on "Old Age."

"And if the all tries from my typing to carry out to constitution." In the constitution of the suil-bring days were, and the hone generally. The heating of beating and the times of provents. As off answer introduced that the bought.

Robert Thompson was not as united man; only the supply at the thought.

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cure strength, she plants cruel hunger and thirst, which so easily overdo their office, and invite disease. But these temporary stays and shifts from the protection of the young animal are shed as fast as they can be replaced by nobler resources. We live in youth amid this rabble of passions, quite too tender, quite too hungry and irritable. Later, the interiors of mind and heart open, and supply grander motives. We learn the fatal compensations that wait on every act. Then,—one after another,—this riotous, time-destroying crew disappear.

I count it another capital advantage of age, this, that a success more or less signifies nothing. Little by little, it has amased such a fund of merit, that it can very well afford to go on its credit when it will. When I chanced to meet the poet Wardsworth, then 63 years old, he told me "that he had just had a fall and lost a tooth, and, when his companions were much concerned for the mischance, he had replied, that he was glad it had not happened forty years before." Well, nature takes care that we shall not lose our organs forty years too soon. A lawyer argued a case yesterday in the supreme court, and I was struck with a certain sir of levity and defiance which vastly became him. Thirty years ago it was a serious concern to him whether his pleading was good and effective. Now it is of importance to his client, but of sone to himself. It has been long already fixed, what cern to him whether his pleading was good and effective. Now it is of importance to his client, but of some to himself. It has been long already fixed, what he can do, and cannot do, and his reputation does not gain or suffer from one or a doz new performances. If he should, on a new occasion, rise quite beyond his mark, and achieve somewhat great and extraordinary, that, of course, would instantly tell; but he may go below his mark with impunity, and people will say: "O, he had headache;" or, "He lost his sleep for two nighta." What a lust of appearace, would a load of anxieties that once degraded him, he is thus rid of! Every one is sensible of this comulative advantage in living. All the good days behind him are sponsore, who speak for him when he is silent, pay for him who speak for him when he is silent, pay for him when he has no money, introduce him where has no letters, and work for him when he sleeps.—Emerson's New Volume of Essays.

Ceremony of Initiation. Those who have gone through the ordeal described below, and which we take from the Utica Observer, may not thank us for exposing the nature of the ceremony. We copy it for the information of those outsiders who are anxious to pry into affairs which do not immediately concern them. "The method of initiating a candidate into a Lodge of Good Templars is but a slight improvement upon the same programme so long in vogue by the annient and honorable fraternity of the 'Sons of Malta.' A 'chap' who was taken from a lager beer saloon, where he got 'tight' without knowing that lager would intoxicate, was put through a course of cold water treatment by the Good Templars and gives the following expose of their initiation ceremony, for which no doubt he will be put through another course of cold water 'sprouts' at the next meeting of the Lodge. In the first place the violation of initiation is blindfolded, bound hands and feet, turn of initiation is blin tim of initiation is blindfolded, bound hands and feet, and thrown into a cider press, and pressed five minutes. This is done for the purpose of clearing his system of 'old drunks' He is then taken out of the cider press, and by means of a force pump is gorged with cistern water, after which a scaling plaster is put over his mouth, and he is rolled in a barrel four or five times across the room, the choir at the same time singing the 'Cold Water' song He is now taken out of the barrel, and hurg up by the heels till the water runs out through his cars. He is then cut down, and a beautiful young lady hands him a glass of ci-tern water. A cold water bath is then furnished him, after which he is showered with cistern water. He is then made to read the 'Water Works Act' ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each He is then made to read the 'Water Works Act' ten times, drinking a glass of cistern water between each reading; after which the old coaken bucket is hung around his neck, and tifteen beautiful young ladies with squirt guns deluge him with cistern water. He is then forced to eat a peck of snow, while the brothers stick his ears full of icicles. He is then run through a clothes-wringer, after which he is handed a glass of cistern water by a beautiful young lady. He is then again gorged with cistern water, his boots filled with the same, and he is laid away in a refrigerator. The initiation is now almost concluded. After remaining in the refrigerator for the space of half an hour, he is taken out and given a glass of cistern water, run through a clothes-wringer, and becomes a Good-Templar."

Coleridge's Opium Habit. The best estimate I ever met with of Wordsworth's powers, is in Coleridge's very out-of-the-way but very amusing Biographia Literaria. It is in the highest degree flattering, but it admis that he may have facilt; and Mr. Lamb, who knows them both well, says he is sure Mr. Wadsworth will never speak to Mr. Coleridge again. Have you met with the Biographia Literaria? It has, to be sure, rather more abaurduits than ever were collected together in a absurdations than ever were collected together in a printed book before; but there are passages written with sunbeams. The pleasantry throughout is as unprinted book celore; but there are passages written with sunbeams. The pleasantry throughout is as ungraceful as a dancing oow, and every page gives you reason to suspect that the author had forgotton the page that preceded it. I have lately heard a curious anecdote of Mr. Coleridge, which, at the risk—at the certainty—of spoiling it in the telling, I cannot forbear sending you. He had relinquished the English mode of intoxication by brandy and water for the Turkish fashion of intoxication by opium, but at length the carnest remonstrance of his friends, aided by his own sense of right, prevailed on him to attempt to conquer this destructive habit. He put himself under watch and ward; went to lodge at an apothecary's Highgate, whom he cautioned to look up his opiates; gave his money to a friend to keep; and desired his druggist not to trust him. For some days all went on well. Our poet was ready to hang himself; could not write, could not eat, could not—incredible as it may seem—could not talk. The stimulus was wanting and the apothecary contented. Suddenly, however, he began to mend; he wrote, he read, he talked, he harangued; Coleridge was himself again! And the apothecary began to watch within doors and without. The next day the culprit was detected; for the next day came a second supply of laudanum from Murray's, well wranned up in proof. tected; for the next day came a second supply of lau-danum from Murray's, well wrapped up in proof-sheets of the Quarterly Review.—Miss Mitford.

Make no Man Feel his Inferiority, Nothing is more insulting than to take pains to make a man feel a mortifying inferiority in knowledge, rank, fortune, etc. In the first it is both ill-bred and ill-natured; and in the two latter articles it is unjust, they not being in his power. Good breeding and good nature incline us rather to raise people up to caracters than to mortify and depress them. Besides, good nature incline us rather to raise people up to curselves than to mortify and depress them. Besides, it is making ourselves so many friends, instead of so many enemies. A constant effort to please is a most necessary ingredient in the art of pleasing; it flatters the self-love of those to whom it is shown; it engages and captivates more than things of much greater importance. Every man is, in some measure, obliged to discharge the social duties of life; but these attentions are voluntary acts, the free-will offerings of good breeding and good nature; they are received, remembered, and returned as such. Women, in particular, have a right to them; and any omission



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